THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, the Home Secretary, presided at the last prize distribution of the Doveton College, and delivered an address with his accustomed eloquence and vigour. We give below some extracts from it. Referring to what is called the Roorkee Resolution he said :

Notwithstanding repeated refutations in the Press, men still go about charging upon the present Government of India what is popularly known as the Roorkee Resolution. That charge is as Carlyle would say, a long dead but artfully galvanized lie beginning now to be putrid, and it is high time some one buried it to avoid those recurring pestilential effects that are becoming now a days only too familiar to us. The Resolution was, as every one ought as this stage of the case to know, framed strictly in accordance with rieterated instructions from the Home Authorities. I may state further without committing any breach of official confidence, that the Government has during the past year received several very weighty representations regarding it from ministers of religion and other influential bodies—representations the tone and matter of which were such as the Government of India is always glad to listen to. These memorials have been forwarded by Her Majesty's Secretary of State with suggestions and recommendations which will, it is hoped if sanctioned, go far to meet the reasonable wishes of the memorialists and of the class whose interests they so ably advocated.

Again :

I may also remind you that the Government of India has recently invited the attention of Local Government to the possibility of adopting more widely the principle of competition as a better mode of selection for employment than the present plan of nomination by favour. It has given earnest of its own desire to enlarge the field of selection for Secretariat clerkships, and I believe that within the next few years we shall see the whole question of entrance to Government service placed upon a sounder and more rational basis than has hitherto been the case.

This is exactly what the natives want—a fair field and no favour. They do not want to carry away "plums" by favour.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Mr. Sydney Blanchard. He was for some time connected with the Indian Press. He was the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the *Mofussilite*, and the *Indian Statesman* at Bombay.

WE ARE glad to learn that Dr. Nisikant Chattopadhya has been appointed Principal of the Nizam's College, Hyderabad. The appointment of such a distinguished scholar to Hyderabad is a gain to that State. We believe Dr. Chattopadhya is indebted to Lord Ripon for this appointment.

THE STATE of affairs at Bikanir, we are sorry to read, is not pleasant. The durbar and a large number of the feudatories of the State have been for a long time on bad terms with each other, and the quarrel appears to have now reached an acute stage. The latter have refused to pay the demands of the durbar, and threaten armed resistance. The durbar has no means of compelling obedience, and has asked the Government for military aid. Some troops belonging to the local corps in Rajputana have, we understand, been placed at the disposal of the durbar, and the opposition will, no doubt, now find it prudent to yield.

THE LAHORE ARYA SOMAJ proposes to establish an Anglo-Vedic College "in honour and esteemed remembrance of the late Swami Dyanund Saraswati," and solicits subscriptions for this object." This appeal ought to find a response throughout India.

IT IS SAID that the total amount of the subscriptions towards the Sir Salar Jung Memorial Fund is now Rs. 150,000.

MR. NARSINGRAO BHOLANATH DISATRA, B. A., of the Elphinstone College is the Statutory Civilian for Bombay this year.

FRENCH CAPITALISTS have offered three lakhs per annum for permission to work the ruby mines of Burmah. The Burmese Government is holding out for five lakhs.

TUESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

BABU PROTAP CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR, now in America, is thus described in an American paper, the *Independent* :

Mr. Mozoomdar is a man of remarkably fine presence. He is a little over the medium night, with black, flashing eyes, raven black hair, and a complexion of such a clear and beautiful tint that when one has seen it he wonders how as judges of beauty, we can prefer the chalky witness of the English type. His face shows intelligence in every feature and line, and in conversation he is easy, pleasant and dignified. We have called him a reformer. The simple outline of his form does not call to mind the Hindu devotee, who spends long years in preparation for absorption, and, as one has eloquently put it, is so "wrapt in beatific contemplation of his navel," as to be forgetful of his physical wants.

THE SAME PAPER thus compliments him on his command over English :

The eloquent Hindu reformer, Mr. Mozoomdar has been warmly received in this city and Boston, his cause, his platform power and his fine personal presence and character combining to rouse a deep interest in him. The literary Brahmins of Boston could not fail to be pleased with his speech before the Unitarian Club ; and indeed it makes delightful reading as reported in the *Christian Register*. Who can hardly repress the wish, as he reads the smooth and flowing sentences, that, if this sort of English is learned in India, some of our own speakers and writers might be sent to study in that school. When Ram Chunder Bose was in this country, a few years ago, and charmed large audiences with the beauty, purity, and simplicity of his style, some one asked him how he had obtained such a mastery of good English. Said he : "I got my English from such models as Addison" ; and then he gave this rapier thrust : "You Americans get yours from your servants.

THE PIONEER counselleth wisdom :

Noblesse oblige. If the "uncrowned King" of the Opposition will effect some change of tactics and fling a certain section of his subjects, the rough will retire to his gutter. Beyond their questionable efficacy there is something very inconsistent in the choice of weapons affected by the boycotting division. The dominating sentiment with those who lately accorded a royal welcome to the Duke of Connaught was not, we take it, one of personal predilection, but of loyalty to the Queen ; then why, we ask, deny the mere formalised expression of the same sentiment towards the throne in the case of the Viceroy, who, in this country, is the Queen herself ? We shall not be mistaken. We are writing, as we know, in the best interests of an enormous majority of men who have as little inclination to be sat upon by the Government as the most demonstrative and least calculating of their compatriots in Bengal. What we once again urge upon the Opposition is, to look the situation in the face coolly, calmly, resolutely—to give a respectful hearing to the Viceroy a proposals, however, unpalatable they may still prove to be, and not to create division and dissent at a serious crisis for non-official India. That is the threatening danger.

It is time that the Opposition should repeat the alphabet and recover temper.

THE TIMES makes an unmanly attack upon Lord Ripon in the following terms :

We are not much concerned to pronounce just now upon the more distant results of affirming the principle. They will depend very much upon whether we govern India in the future by statesmen or by doctrinaires. What we have to point out just now is that this whittling down of the measure to an almost imperceptible point is the most conclusive condemnation of Lord Ripon's conduct as Viceroy of India. With the modifications now announced by Lord Northbrook the Bill might have passed without serious opposition, had any man of sense supposed that it was necessary to pass it at all. But Lord Ripon, apparently under the impression that he is endowed with a wisdom denied to all his predecessors, and moved by the desire of a man at once weak and ambitious to signalise his reign by some sensational work, threw down before the natives of India a sweeping measure introduced with ostentatious contempt for the feelings and interest of the English population. He chose to pose at the champion of the native races againstttheir prejudiced rulers, and by doing so he has stirred upin a few months more race antipathy and more bad feeling than any six Viceroys that could be named have done in their whole tenure of office. His appointment is, in fact, an unfortunate example of the way in which party exigencies warp the conduct of affairs in this country. He had obtained as a Whig magnate a position in the party which his abilities would assuredly never have won, and, as there were no more rewards for him at home and he was not fit for the Cabinet, he was sent to govern India. When he was appointed we had numerous protest addressed to us from all parts of the country, on the ground that a man who changes his religion in middle life is not fit to govern an empire. Though sympathizing with these protests, which came not from fanatics, but from their antipodes, we were unwilling to take up attitude that might have seemed invidious. But had we done so, no one would now be bold enough to say that we had been unjust. A man who, at the mature age of fifty or thereabouts, apostalizes from the religion of his fathers, on the ground of "grave doubts" as to the validity of English orders or the views of the Anglican Church about the nature of the Eucharist, certainly does not possess the strength and solidity of intellect required in a ruler. A man who, at that age, passes a crushing vote of censure upon his own private judgment by handing it over to a priest deserves no more confidence from others. Men of sense make up their minds on these subjects at an early age, and it is only rather poor and narrow brained persons who are troubled at thirty with any question about the form of religion they have lived under. To have gone over to Rome is not Lord Ripon's offence, but rather that he is of the type of man who thinks of going over at all to any new Church in middle life. The Romans had a contempt for those who deserted the faith of their fathers, and it was well founded. A man who at forty or fifty has not found some way of reconciling his religion and his life is a weak creature, no matter in what trappings he may be decked or on what pedestal partiality may place him.

We are exceedingly sorry to read the above. It is a pity to see the leading English journal attack the liberty of conscience.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers :

The late "carriage accident" at Florence has really saved that city from a very considerable nuisance. Every visitor knew the eccentric American who used to drive his sixteen-in-hand along the banks of the Arno from the gardens of the Cascine to the Via Tornabonni. It was a public institution at Florence, and not one to which the citizens were very partial. His persistent exhibition of his whole stud interfered with the traffic, and seriously inconvenience persons who wished to enjoy the fashionable drive to the Cascine. You heard curious conjectural stories about him from the Florentines. He had been left immensely well off, but his wealth was coupled with the condition that he was never to drive twenty horses under the same break, and so he went about broken-hearted with only nine pair. The authorities remonstrated, but could not stop him, and most strangers thought that his equipage was part of a circus company.

THE NATIONAL REFORM UNION of Manchester voted a Resolution of confidence in the Viceroy of India in respect of the Ilbert Bill. Mr. Primrose, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has acknowledged the Resolution in the following terms :

"Government House, Simla, Oct. 1, 83.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 3, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the National Reform Union on the subject of his Excellency's Indian policy ; and I am to request that you will convey to the executive committee his thanks for this expression of their views. It has given him such satisfaction to learn that the police which he is pursuing in this country is so fully understood and approved by the union.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

H. W. Primrose.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE SUGGESTIONS lately made by the Chamber of Commerce for improving cotton cultivation in the Bombay Presidency have been approved by Government, which has decided to devote Rs. 10,000 a year to this object. The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to supply good and clean wheat for sowing gratis to selected cultivators, and to afford agriculturists generally the fullest information available on the subject of wheat production.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE in the Central Provinces reports that the cotton crop in Wardha and Nagpore promises to be decidedly below the average, owing to excessive rain, whilst in other parts of the provinces the product of the cotton fields will be rather in excess of the average.

THE TIMES OF INDIA thus remarks on the European population of Bengal :

Just now, when the Europeans of Bengal are attracting so much attention by their vehement opposition to the Ilbert Bill, accurate statistics regarding the white population of the province will be read with interest. After all that has been said on the subject, it will surprise our readers to learn that the total European population (according to birth places) of Bengal is considerably less than that of Bombay. The total of both sexes for this Presidency is 14,698. That for the whole of Bengal, is only 12,298 ; but, of course, Europeans on this side are not, as a rule, thinly scattered and isolated like their brethren and sisters in Bengal. Moreover, the Bengal enumeration does not include the large planter class residing in the remote province of Assam, and both returns omit the Europeans born in this country.

And yet the cry against the Ilbert Bill is the loudest among the Bengal Europeans.

A NEW Russian Loan is announced for £7,500,000. Since the outbreak of the costly war with Turkey, the indebtedness of Russian says the above paper has been more than doubled, if she continues to exceed her revenue in this way, it cannot be many years before Russia shares the fate of Turkey. Before the war her entire public debt was only £280,000,000. But by the 1st January 1880, it had increased to £640,116,099. In 1880, there was a loan of £24,000,000, and in 1882 another loan of £9,000,000. Thus if we include the present issue, the indebtedness of Russia amounts to £673,000,000, only some ninety million less than the national debt of England, the wealthiest empire in the world. But we forget that according to certain economists indebtedness is a sign of national prosperity.

THE INDIAN WITNESS, adverting to an announcement that the Duke and Duches of Connaught were to leave Allahabad on Sunday morning for Calcutta, says :—"The novelty and publicity of the movements of these personages in India at present make this defiance of the law of God the more to be deplored." The *Witness* ought to bear in mind that old bigotry is fast passing away.

AN IMPORTANT municipal question was lately decided by the Bombay High Court. We give the following from the *Times of India* :

An important decision given by Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas at the Appellate court on the 28th ult. as regards the power of the Municipal Commissioner under Act 3 of 1872 to enforce structural alterations in a chawl or building. The accused Mr. Sadanund Shricrishnajee preferred an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, second Presidency Magistrate who on the 25th September

last fined him Rs 50 for failing to comply with a notice by the Municipal Commissioner requring him to put his chawl in a proper state by the providing ridge ventilation. The magistrate, in addition to the fine, had ordered a daily penalty of one rupee until the notice was complied with. Their lordships thought that the section of the Act would be unduly extended if it were so construed as to enforce structural alterations. When a person was asked to cleanse, clear, or otherwise put a building, which was in a filthy or unwholesome state, in a proper state, what was meant was that he was to remove the objectionable characteristics such as filth and nuisance, leaving the essence of the building the same as before. Their lordships were of opinion that the Legislature in enacting section 220 could not have intended, and did not intend, to invest the Municipal Commissioner with the power of directing structural alterations. Their Lordships, under the circumstances, held that it was not competent to the Commissioner to require ridge ventilation in the notice in question, and no offence, therefore, was committed by failing to do what it did not call on the owner to do. The court accordingly reversed the order of the magistrate, and directed the fine paid by the accused to be refunded to him.

A FULL BENCH of the Madras High Court has ruled that continuing to writing on a Stamp Paper on the reverse side does not invalidate the document.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, at the conclusion of a sermon delivered by him at the Cathedral on Sunday evening, took occasion to advert to the bitterness of feeling which prevails in Calcutta among the European community, and impressed upon the congregation the duty of more Christian sentiments. Did His Lordship stay at St. Andrew's Dinner when the toast of the Viceroy was insulted?

THURSDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the last administration report of the Calcutta Municipality has the following:

The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank theCommissioners for their services during the year. The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman were held throughout by Mr. H. L. Harrison and Rai Shama Churn Dey Bahadur respectively, whose valuable services have again earned the cordial approbation of the Municipality and of Government.

Why is Mr. Robert Turnbull, the Secretary, left out? There is not a more devoted servant of the Corporation than he. Sir Stuart Hogg used to say that it was Mr. Turnbull, who by the suavity of his manners, tact, and thorough honesty reconciled the public to the inevitably odious character of municipal proceedings.

DR. HUNTER presided at the last prize distribution of St. Xavier's College, and delivered an eloquent address. We give the peroration:

There is, apart from the old professions, plenty of well paid work in India waiting to be done. But you must be willing to do it. Let me conclude these remarks by telling you a couple of stories. The first is an anecdote which I heard the other day about Mr. Joubert. When he began to erect the International Exhibition, a number of Anglo-Indian youths flocked into his office seeking employment. You want work, do you? he said. Well, I can give it you at Rs 30 to begin with; with a rise as soon as I see what you are fit for. "Thank you, sir," replied the delighted applicant, when may I join." "At once; just take off your coat and help to erect that pillar over there. But, Sir, I wanted the employment of a gentleman. Of course, rejoined Mr. Joubert, I know that: and I have offered it to you. Do you see the young man in his shirt sleeves, helping to erect the pillar? Well, he is my son, and he will shew you how to work like a gentleman. The other story is about a young English engineer, the son of one of the highest dignitaries in India, who has lately distinguished himself in railway work. I am glad he has got on so quickly, said a lady of his family to me, for he began rather late, as he insisted on first learning the practical part of the profession in a Newcastle workshop.

My young friends, this is the spirit which makes good engineers, and good workers of every sort. It is the secret of England's greatness, for it is the secret of the success of Englishmen in whatever their hands find to do. Never be ashamed of your work. Remember that the use of education is to render you fit for employments, not to render you above employments. I well know that many of your old school fellows have followed these suggestions long before I offered them. I now tender them to you, for adoption on a larger scale, with the best wishes for your prosperity, and with a firm assurance that the training which you have received within these walls will be a powerful help to you through life.

We commend these words of wisdom to our young countrymen.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Bengal Public Opinion* that Babu Joggodish Chunder Bose, son of Babu Bhogobanchunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate, and a native of East Bengal, has passed the London B. Sc. examination in the first division.

SOME of our contemporaries have given currency to a rumour that the Britsh Indian Association have applied to be heard by counsel before the Legislative Council regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill. There is not a tittle of truth in this rumour. The British Indian Association has made no such application, nor do the rules of the Council admit of the appearance of Counsel.

WE HAVE received the following contradiction from a correspondent:

In your issue of the 3rd Inst, your Krishnaghur correspondent stated that Babu Ambika Charan Sen, late student CirencesterAgricultural College, intimated to the meeting held at the Anglo-Vernacular school for his reception that although several Zemindars of Eastern Bengal have kindly promised pecuniary help in furtherance of his educational scheme, he for the present would stick to Government service. This is a mistake. He did not say so, nor has any zemindar promised him any pecuniary help in furtherance of his educational scheme. Your correspondent certainly misunderstood him. We have the highest respect for his character and we know it for certain that he has the good of the country in his whole heart and can undergo any sacrifice for it.

I remain, Sir, yours sincerly
BROJOLAL ADHICARI,
Teacher, Collegiate School.

Krishnaghur, Dec. 12th, 1883.

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON sends us the following:

No remedy acts more beneficially in Saccharine Diabetes, than 'Iron and its preparations." Especially the tincture of perchloride of iron in 20 minima doses three times a day, combined with 10 grs. doses of Hydrated Peroside of Iron twice daily. The above medicines proved very successful in the treatment of Diabetes mellitus, and several cases have been cured.

The diet was chiefly restricted to animal food and skimmed milk without any saccharine or farinaceous substance.

CALCUTTA is to have, says the *Bombay Gazette*, a new daily paper, the first number of which will be published about the middle of this month. Messrs. Smith & Co. of the City Press will be the publishers; and the members of the editorial staff have most of them made their mark in Anglo-Indian journalism. Is this the paper projected by Mr. Sinnett? There is no room for a fifth daily in Calcutta.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the Viceroy will unveil the statue of the late Hon'ble Prosunno Kumar Tagore presented to the Calcutta University. The memory of the munificent donor of three lakhs of rupees to the University deserves this honor.

FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers: A condensed statement of the total educational power of the United States shows there are 188,918 schools, attended by 9,729,189 children, and managed by 280,812 masters and mistresses. The normal schools number 220, with 25,736 pupils; the higher schools, 2,162 with 196,499 scholars; the Faculties of Arts and Letters, 351, giving instruction to 35,553 students; Faculties of Science, 83, with 9, 875 students; Faculties of Theology, 142, attended by 5,242; Faculties of Law, 48, with 3,134; Faculties of Medicine, 120, with 14,006 students. The total number of Faculties, is 744, and that of the students 64,721. Higher education for women is cried on in 227 institutions, having 19,042 girl students. The total expense of the public elementary education and the special education for blind, deaf and dumb, is estimated at $81,795,929.

WE HAVE received the following letter from the Mandi State:

You will surely be very happy to hear that one of your countrymen Babu Jadub Krishna Dey, Private Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal State, has lately been entertained by His Highness the Maharaja of Mandi, to be his confidential clerk. Thus your countryman is to be found even in a remote Native State in Panjab.

Yours faithfully,
A PANJABI

THE FOLLOWING cutting is from the *Times*:

The Ilbert Bill.—At Trowbridge yesterday Sir Charles Hobhouse addressed a meeting convened by the North Wilts Liberal Association, on Lord Ripon's policy in India with special reference to the Ilbert Bill. Sir Charles Hobhouse combated the arguments used against the Bill; and at the close of his lecture a resolution was passed expressing hearty confidence in Lord Ripon's policy, and approving the contemplated elevation of a portion of the native magistracy to a position of equality with their European colleagues.

THE FOLLOWING is from the London *Daily News*:

The Ilbert Bill.—The Morley Hall, Hackney, was crowded last night in consequence of an announcement that a meeting would be held there for the purpose of protesting against the Ilbert Bill Sir Hardinge Giffard occupied the chair, amongst those present being Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q. C. (late Advocate-General for Bombay,) Mr. J. M. Maclean (late proprietor and editor *Bombay Zazette*,) and Mr. F. T. Atkins (of Allahabad, and representing the working men of India.) From the commencement of the meeting it was evident that in spite of the fact that a large portion of those in the hall had been admitted by ticket, there was a considerable opposition to the objects for which it had been called. On the chairman taking his seat, he was greeted with a storm of cheers and groans, repeated over and over again. In the course of his speech the hon. gentleman was subjected to continuous interruptions, for helping to cause which two persons in the body of the hall were unceremoniously ejected. Sir H. Giffard expressed the hope that the importance of the question they had come to discuss to those of our countrymen and women in India who were beyond the protection of our system of jurisprudence would place it beyond the sphere of party politics. He denied that the proposed Bill was any attempt to take away the rights of the natives, but asserted that, on the contrary, it was one to deprive the English residents of India of their ancestral privilege to be tried by their peers.—After some remarks by Mr. Atkins, Mr. Maclean moved the following resolution: "That this meeting condemns the Ilbert Bill as in itself being unnecessary and uncalled for, as it deprives British-born subjects of a constitutional right, and is therefore injurious to the best interests of our Indian Empire."—Mr. Scoble seconded the motion.—An amendment in favour of the Bill was moved, seconded, and supported, but eventually lost; the resolution was carried, and the meeting soon afterwards terminated in some confusion.

THE BERMINGHAM DAILY POST has the following about the tactics of Mr. Atkins, the Railway delegate in England:

As a matter of fact, the "working men of India" (a somewhat comprehensive designation, by the way, even if it be taken to include every Anglo-Indian operative) have only this to do with Mr. Atkins—that he is the paid delegate of a section of Indian railway servants, sent to England to pose as a Liberal, and in this garb to denounce the Ilbert Bill. As a preparation for his appearance in London on Tuesday next, Mr, Atkins executed a movement on Thursday last which was strategic, but disastrous. That day being the last of a long discussion in the Hackney "Parliament" upon the Ilbert Bill, he secured the aid of a prominent local Conservative, was elected a member a couple of days beforehand, and having been carefully placed immediately behind the Liberal leaders secure the opportunity of denouncing the measure as if he had been merely an independent Liberal of Hackney who had scruples upon the point. But his identity was soon discovered; he was challenged to prove that he was not a paid delegate, sitting among the Liberals and doing the direct work of the Conservative party, and as he was obviously unable to answer, the manœuvre failed of its object.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial of the inhabitants of Chora Jagulia, in the Sub-Division of Baraset, to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that a feeder road may be constructed from their village to the Railway there. They have also offered a contribution of Rs. 1000 in aid of the project. The memorialists have made out a good case, and we hope their prayer will be complied with.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jonai complains that Mr. Westmacott, who has been deputed by the Government of Bengal to organize the new Union system for local self-government, is not going in the right way to work. He proposes to form five unions within the limits of Thanna Chunditollah (Sub-Division of Serampore) but he has so designed his plan, says our correspondent, that not one educated and representative man has come forward to serve as member.

SATURDAY 15TH, DECEMBER.

THERE WERE 281 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 8th December, of which 30 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 94 from fever, 45 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents and 104 from other causes.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Glasgow News* says that the Indian land question is just now receiving a great deal of attention in England, and Sir James Caird is preparing an exhaustive statistical paper on the subject.

IT IS STATED that Mr. T. Saminader Iyer, a son of the Hon'ble Justice Muttusami Iyer, C. I. E., has been nominated to the Convenanted Civil Service, Madras. He is twenty-four years of age, and a graduate of the Madras University, having taken his B. A. degree in the third class. Mr. Alay Mahomed, a probationer in the Central Provinces, is appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service. Why is not the Bengal nominee yet *Gazetted*?

IN REPLY to a representation from the East Bengal Association Col. Jopp, Railway Consulting Engineer, writes to say, that "measures for securing the geater comfort and convenience of native passengers on Indian Railways are under the consideration of Managers of Railways and the Government of India,"

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following on the meeting of the Bengal and Behar Landholders in November last:

The public meeting of Native and English gentlemen interested in land, which was held in the Calcutta Townhall, on Saturday last, under the able chairmanship of Dr. Rajendralala Mittra, C.I.E., to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bil, appears to have been a great success; and we observe that it is to be followed by a larger and more general meeting to be held in December.

Again:

We are glad to see that both Indian and English Zemindars are now cordially pulling together, to resist the infamous act of spoliation proposed by Mr. Ilbert in the most iniquitous land-bill. At one time it seemed very likely that the fears, expressed by Lord Stanley of Alderley so aptly in the statement that this breach of the Permanent Settlement was being smuggled through "under cover of the dust raised by the Ilbert Bill," would be fulfilled. But the speeches of Mr. Keswick (representing the great English firm of Zemindars, Messrs. Watson and Co.), and of Mr. Henry Bell, at this meeting, show that Indian Gentlemen and English Gentlemen will once more stand shoulder to shoulder in opposing the foolish proposals of ignorant andlimpracticable men, in this matter of Mr. Ilbert's Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Further:

The resolutions passed at the meeting are characterised by great moderation, and are skilfully drawn up; whilst they have the ring of thorough determination. They show clearly that the landholders of Bengal, long lulled into a sort of stupor by Lord Ripon's profuse expressions of benevolence and lavish promises of all sorts of Utopian blessings, have at last been thoroughly awakened to a sense of the critical state of their position—in which, as the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore justly observed their rights social, position nay, very means of existence are at stake.

MR. PATNA TAYLER has written a valuable letter to the *Mail* to bear his testimony to the character of the Zemindars. After naming the districts in which he as a Bengal Civilian had served he writes:

The result of this lengthened experience and observa[illegible] was, and still is, that, making all allowance for occasional disputes, isolated instances of oppression, violence, or wrong, the general relation of the two parties was one of mutual harmony

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and reasonable concord, brought about by the obvious fact that their interests were, in all important points the same.

As regards the general claims of the higher classes—I can not conclude these remarks without pointing to the admirable behaviour and special services so nobly rendered by all of them by the noble and magnificent assistance they afforded me in each and all of the schemes which I organised, and the intelligent interest which in all of those undertakings, they invariably exhibited—while their conduct during the Mutiny, when the province was trembling in the balance, is beyond all praise.

MR. TAYLER thus concludes :

I do not for a moment doubt that those who have originated the Bill under discussion who have done so with the benevolent idea of protecting the cultivators from oppression, but I am under the strongest conviction that the motives which have led to its introduction, are based on mistaken assumptions not unreasonable in themselves, but in the present instance altogether unfounded.

I feel, therefore, strongly convinced that the Radical change which the Bill will introduce, while unjust in itself, will be fraught with future mischief.

All experienced men, who know Bengal and Behar, are, it will be seen, more or less opposed to the Bill.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Vyavastha-Durpana, A Digest of Hindu Law as current in Bengal. By Shama Churn Sircar. Third Edition. 2. Forest Administration of Assam for 1882-83. 3. Report on cotton cultivation in the Punjab for 1882-83. 4. Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1882-83. 5. Speech of Lord Northbrook on the Criminal Procedure Bill at Bristol. 6. A Hand-book of Indian Products By J. N. Mookerji. 7. The Model-Hazoor or Justice Murdered —A Tale in Babu English. Messrs. Banerjee and Co. 8. Bharatendu, a Hindi periodical. 9. Ripon Atlas in the Orissa language. Published by Kumar Baikantnath Sen 10. Memorial of the Hindu Inhabitants of Agra regarding recent interference with Kartic Sura Ashtmi festival 11. Messrs. Cones and Co's. Sheet Almanac for 1884.

WE ARE requested to publish the following reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to an address of welcome from the Hindu inhabitants of Shibpore :

Reply.—Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy,—1 Larkin's Lane, Calcutta, 13th December, 1883.—To—Babu KANGALI CHURN HALDAR.

SIR,—"I have duly laid before the Viceroy and Governor General your letter of the 6th instant and the address of welcome which accompanied it, and am directed to convey to those who have presented the address His Excellency's thanks for their loyal sentiments.

I am, Sir, Yours Obediently,
(Sd.) H. W. PRIMROSE,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

WE ARE informed that the Excise Commission have visited Bankipore, Arrah, Dumraon and Sasseram. They are due again at Arrah on the 17th, at Gya on the 20th, at Bankipore on the 26th, and at Sarun on the 31st. Evidence will be taken at all these places. The Commission can not yet announce their whole programme for Behar, because their movements depend entirely upon the convenience of the district officers and the arrangements they may make for the supply of evidence.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, December 10.—Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, member for Warwick, has accepted the office of speaker of the House of Commons. The troopship *Malabar* has returned to Spithead with her machinery broken down.

11.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorial to Lord Kimberley urging the necessity of railway extension in India, to promote the prosperity of the country and facilitate the exportation of corn. Mr. Tennyson has been created a Baron.

12.—Her Majesty's gunboat *Ranger* throwing rockets over Suakim in order to scare hill-men threatening the town. Mr. Parnell in receiving, at Dublin, yesterday, a testimonial, amounting to thirty-eight thousand pounds sterling, bitterly attacked Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. He counselled the Irish people to exercise patience, and said he had every confidence that the independence of Ireland would be obtainable.

13.—Mr, West, the Liberal candidate, has been elected, by a large majority, member for Ipswich, defeating Mr. Charley the Conservative candidate.

14.—Reports have reached here from Annam that the anti-French party there have poisoned the King, and intend to declare war with France. News from Hong-Kong states that Canton is being strongly fortified. The troopship *Euphrates* left Plymouth yesterday for Bombay.

Cairo December 9.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that a reinforcement, composed of a picked Egyptian troops, was completely annihilated by hillmen, closed to Suakim, on the 5th instant. The statement has caused the greatest consternation here and it is now here impossible to maintain communication with Suakim and Berber

12.—The garrisons from Denm and Shat [sic] have reached Khartoum. The Mahdi is sending ten thousand men to Darfour. Baker Pasha will take command of eight thousand men composed of Gendarmes, Bedouins, and Negroes,

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 17, 1883.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

VII.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

WE now come to the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on the definition of "Settled Ryot." The reader, who has followed us in this controversy, is doubtless aware that as the occupancy ryot is the creature of Act X of 1859, the *settled ryot* is similarly the creature of the present Bill. The difference between the two is this : An occupancy ryot is he who has held the same land continuously for twelve years, without any contract barring his occupancy right, whereas a settled ryot as defined in the Bill is he who has held any land for any time in a village or estate, provided that he has held some land in that village or estate for twelve years, and the occupancy right should accrue to him in respect of all plots so held notwithstanding any contract to the contrary. The Lieutenant-Governor says that "he does not see that any reasonable objection is made to conferring on ryots who have resided twelve years in the village, rights of occupancy in all lands they hold, or may hold, in that village. Considerable opposition, however, is shown to the introduction of the term "estate" into the definition, and various examples are given of the hardships which would be thereby inflicted on zemindars or tenure-holders. The basis of all the hostile criticisms on the chapter is that the "settled" ryot is not the true representative of the *khudkhast* ryot, and that, as the object of this legislation is supposed to be the rehabilitation of the *khudkast* ryot, we go beyond the requirements of the case by introducing the "estate" into the definition, and excluding the idea of *residence* as essential to the *status* of the ryot in question. That is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a correct representation of the main objections to the definition, though in his own view it is untenable having regard to what passed in 1859." The Lieutenant-Governor thus admits that the introduction of the word "estate," and the omission of the word "resident," are in contravention of the old land law, and yet His Honor considers the objections taken as untenable. Now, what is the primary object of the present Bill? In the words of the Viceroy it is to restore the ancient land law of the country. According to that law the *khudkast* ryot was a *resident hereditary ryot* having land in the same village, in which he lived and cultivated. The old conditions are wholly dispensed with in the new Bill, and in doing so the Government is making a direct encroachment upon the ancient rights of the landlord. We are referred to Act X of 1859. Now, we have seen what Act X of 1859 has enacted. It is true that it has conferred on ryot the occupancy right by reason of twelve years' occupation of land, but it has also provided that it must be the same land, and that the right is not barred by a contract or lease. What was the object in declaring that the land held must be the same? It was this that inasmuch as the majority of ryots possess small holdings, the ryot generally resides in as well as cultivates, the same land. So practically the occupancy ryot of Act X of 1859 is a resident ryot. But a *settled ryot* of the present Bill need not necessarily be a resident ryot. The very fact that a ryot if he holds land at any two ends of an estate, though that estate may extend over two districts, he will be considered a settled ryot, is sufficient to shew, that residence, which was the *sine qua non* of the status of the *khudkast*, will not be recognized by the new Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor says that the expansion of the occupancy right in this form is based on a recommendation of the Famine Commission. His Honor remarks: "Returning to the objections which have been raised to the definition of a "settled ryot," the Lieutenant-Governor starts with the fullest acceptance of the principle enunciated by the Famine Commission, that it is "desirable for all parties that measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and the widening the limits of that security." This principle finds a fitting recognition in the constitutional acknowledgement made by the Bill that the proprietor's interest in the soil is not an absolute or exclusive one ; but that, as Lord Hasting's Government admitted in their letter of the 7th October 1815, to the Court of Directors, the permanent cultivator has an "established hereditary right in the land he cultivates so long as he continues to pay the rent justly demandable from him with punctuality." This position has the Lieutenant-Governor's fullest approval as being in accordance with the ancient custom of the country, and never superseded by any act of active legislation." We are exceedingly sorry to observe that a conscientious ruler like the Lieutenant-Governor should twist and turn every expression, phrase, or sentence, which comes in his way to support his pet theory. The Famine Commission considered it desirable to consolidate occupancy rights—that Commission might have considered it desirable for the sake of the poverty-stricken millions to appropriate the surplus salaries of all Indian Civilians to a Poor Fund. It would be a public and benevolent object—but would the Lieutenant-Governor consent to such a proposal? What would the Civilians as a body say to it? But the argument would be a clencher that the Famine Commission has recommended it. The Famine Commission may make any recommendations on any subject, but the responsible ruler of the province ought to consider what existing rights such recommendations would contravene, and how would they work. The quotation from Lord Hastings' minute goes against the Lieutenant-Governor's contention, for His Lordship refers to a *permanent hereditary ryot*, whereas His Honor is speaking of a ryot who may be a creature of yesterday. So much for the analogy. And yet His Honor goes on: "The customary law of these Provinces being such the question remains whether the village in which the cultivator lives should limit and bound his rights, or whether, having once been admitted by the landlord to permanent cultivation in one part of his estate, he should not be deemed entitled to similar privileges in other portions which lie outside the village in which he may actually reside. To the question thus raised, the Lieutenant-Governor would give an affirmative answer. The interests of the community require as large an extension of fixity of tenure as is consistent with the rights of the zemindars, and the only rights which can be conceded to zemindars upon the point are those of receiving fair rents, and of assuring themselves that the persons they admit to permanent residence and cultivation within their estates are persons of good character and likely to make solvent, industrious tenants. Once assured on these points, the proprietor of an estate can have no reasonable justification for refusing to an approved tenant cultivating rights in one portion of his zemindary which he has granted to him in another. It must be remembered that the proposal under consideration has been brought forward in consequence of the evils caused by the action of the zemindars themselves in shifting their ryots from land to land to prevent the accrual of a right which the earliest regulations recognised and Act X of 1859 distinctly affirmed." May we ask whether the Lieutenant Governor is going to make a new settlement with the zemindars? His words would imply that the Permanent Settlement Proclamation, the Magna Charta of the zemindar and the ryot, is so much waste paper, that the rights conferred upon both under it are not worth anything, that those who have preceded him in the Government of the country were fools, and that he must make a new *bundbust*—for does he not say, "the only rights which can be *conceded* to the zemindars upon this point" &c. What does His Honor mean at this time of day by talking of *conceding* rights to the zemindars? Whatever concessions were made to the zemindars, they were made at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and by the authors of that Settlement. They do not want any new concessions from the Bengal Government. They would be quite content, if the Government would leave them alone in the quiet enjoyment of their existing rights. Then the Lieutenant-Governor in effect says—as the zemindars have sown so have they reaped. They have shifted the ryot from field to field in order to defeat the growth of the occupancy right, hence the present proposal to rob them outright. None is better aware than the Lieutenant-Governor that this shifting is unknown in Bengal, and yet the Bengal zemindars must be deprived of their just rights for no fault of their own. Is this Christian justice?

The cat is, however, out of the bag. His Honor says:

On this question the Lieutenant-Governor would say that perhaps too much importance has been attached to the fact that the term *khudkhast* connoted, or is believed to have connoted, the idea of residence in the village in which the ryot's holding lay. The early discussions upon Act X of 1859 show that residence, though generally, was not always a condition of occupancy; and at any rate it should be borne in mind that we are now seeking to rehabilitate the *khudkhast* ryot in exactly the same status which obtained in 1793. The reasons for this are obvious. The period between 1793 and 1859 was one in which the power of the landlord had grown beyond controllable limits, and exercised an almost paramount influence dangerous to public stability and order. It was in such a state of things that the law of 1859 was passed and as regards the position of the main body of the cultivating classes, the doubts and difficulties of the situation (which had arisen from the effacement of the ryots' rights and privileges by unchecked zemindary influence and independence) were solved by the declaration of a 12 years' occupancy as evidence of prescriptive title, that term being adopted in the Act absolutely and *without reference to residence.*

Even if Act X of 1859 had not thus introduced a "new departure" in the land law of Bengal, the changes of a century, and the indeterminate limits of village at the time of the Permanent Settlement, forbid that we should go back now to the consideration of a state of things which existed nearly a century ago. It is, in fact, impossible to do so, for the circumstances and conditions of the country are different; and all we can hope to do is to place the settled ryot of to-day in a position analogous to that occupied by his prototype. One of the privileges of the *khudkhast* ryot was to hold fresh land in the same village on the same tenure as the old and as, in those times, there was a large margin of waste in all villages, the resident cultivator had the fresh land at his door. There is now but little margin of waste in any village of the settled districts and therefore the ryot, if he wants to add to his holding, cannot always succeed in doing so. That he should however, if successful in his quest (and he can only succeed with the consent of his landlord), hold such additional land in the same estate, by the same title as his original holding, is only a rational developement of an old customary law of the country to suit modern wants.

The Lieutenant-Governor here candidly admits that "we are not now seeking to rehabilitate the *khudkast* ryot in exactly the same status, which obtained in 1793." Again, "and all we can hope to do is to place the settled ryot of to-day in a position *analogous* to that occupied by his prototype." This is frank enough, but why then talk in the same breath of the "old customary law" to throw dust into the eyes of the public? But did not the Viceroy say that the object of the present Bill is to restore the ancient land law? How can that object be attained when the Lieutenant-Governor plainly says that we cannot do any thing of the kind. Here is a puzzle which we leave to our legislators to solve.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE ILBERT BILL.

LORD NORTHBROOK made a remarkable speech at Bristol on the Ilbert Bill. As usual His Lordship spoke with sound sense, calmness and moderation, which ought to conquer partizan rancour. His Lordship gave a history of the Bill, which we need not repeat. His Lordship said: "In 1872, when Sir Fitjames Stephen was the legislative member of the Viceroy's Council, the jurisdiction of certain local courts was extended to Englishmen. This salutary change of the law was coupled, unfortunately in my opinion, with the disqualification of native members of the Civil Service from exercising this jurisdiction. This mistake was the origin of the difficulty which the Ilbert Bill is designed to remove." Quite so. And Sir James Stephen is primarily the cause of the present complications. But let that pass. His Lordship then analyzed the objections to the Bill. He said:

After what I have told you of the history of the question I need not detain you by discussing the objection on the ground of right. No Government of India could admit such a plea without departing altogether from the lines upon which India has hitherto been governed. The question must obviously be decided, not upon any such considerations as these, but upon its merits alone. I mean whether the native Magistrates and Judges from whom it is proposed to remove the disqualifications are or are not fit to exercise the jurisdiction over Englishmen which would be conferred upon them. (Hear, Hear) The reason given for their unfitness is that being of different race, religion, language and habits, the natives of India cannot be expected to understand the ways of Englishmen well enough to be trusted, however impartial they may be, to administer the criminal law satisfactorily in their case. But it is a novel doctrine in India that a Judge or a Magistrate is unfit to discharge his magisterial or judicial duties towards men of a different creed. (cheers) Every Judge and Magistrate in India does it now. (Hear, hear) Hindoos, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists, Armenians, Portuguese, and Jews come daily under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Judges and Magistrates of different races and creeds (hear); yet the administration of justice, supervised in a manner far more complete and systematic there than with us has given general satisfaction. If a difference of race and religion is to be accepted as a valid reason for establishing separate jurisdiction, the whole fabric of Indian legal procedure must be reconstructed. (Hear, hear.) But besides this there is the general experience of the impartial exercise of their functions by Indian Judges, notwithstanding differences of race and religion. There is the special experience derived from the fact that for many years native Magistrates and Judges have actually exercised Jurisdiction over Englishmen without showing any such unfitness as is apprehended. (Hear, hear) since the year 1836 Englishmen have been subject in all civil cases to courts presided over mainly by natives. Native Magistrates have been employed for many years in administering criminal justice to Englishmen in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where more Englishmen live than elsewhere, and where the most troublesome cases are likely to occur. For instance, the other day Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, a native Magistrate in Bombay, had to deal with one of those delicate and difficult cases of an "Officer" of the Salvation Army, who objected to conform to the law of the land. I might pursue the subject further, and explain how native Judges have to deal now with criminal cases in which Englishmen are the complainants, and that native Judges deal with criminal cases in which all Europeans, other than English may be concerned; but I think I have given you proof enough and to spare that there is no valid ground for supposing that natives of India, as a class, are unfit to be entrusted with criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen. (Hear, hear.)

We thank Lord Northbrook for so nobly vindicating the native judicial capacity and character. It is really incomprehensible that any question should be raised upon this point when the Judges of the High Court have themselves recorded their opinion that the Native uncovenanted Judges possess better legal training and qualifications than English Covenanted Judges. Lord Northbrook tried to throw oil over troubled waters by appealing to the good sense and reason of non-official Englishmen in India. His Lordship said: "I trust that in my language to-night I have avoided the use of a single word which can increase the excitement which has, unfortunately, prevailed among my fellow countrymen in India on account of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) I know and esteem many of them. I have been associated with them in the government of India. I have had personal opportunities of appreciating their loyalty, and the support they have afforded to the Government. I am fully aware of the benefits they have conferred upon India, and I remember the cordial and active assistance some of them rendered to the natives of India during the famine in Behar. I wish to make an appeal to their reason and good sense, and to ask them whether every objection which can fairly be raised against this measure, which I am decidedly of opinion is necessary to put the future judicial administration of India upon a satisfactory footing, has not been met by the modifications which I have indicated? (Hear.)" But this appeal as might have been expected has been made in vain. The present excitement is so great that nothing now avails—no argument, no explanation, no expostulation.

Lord Northbrook made a powerful retort to Mr. Stanhope, who brought five serious charges against Lord Ripon. And lastly his Lordship ably and nobly vindicated the Queen's Proclamation. He said:

I do not presume to discuss with so high a legal authority the precise nature of the legal obligations which the Act and proclamation may or may not impose upon the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, but such legal technicalities are altogether beside the question, and the expressions which Sir Fitzjames Stephen has used—that "the proclamation has no legal force whatever," and that "as a ceremonial the proclamation may have been proper, but in any other point of view it is a mere expression of sentiment and opinion, worth as much as the sentiments and opinions expressed would have been without it, and no more, although probably intended by him to apply only to the very small technical point he has raised, and not to the wide political significance and authority of the solemn declarations, are, I fear, liable to misconstruction in India. (Hear, hear.) I can say for myself, and I am sure, I can speak with equal confidence for those who preceded and followed me in the office of Viceroy, that we have all of us regarded this proclamation as the guide of our conduct, and I can assure the natives that they may appeal with confidence to the noble sentiments expressed in it as declaring the deliberate opinion of the people of England as to the principles upon which the government of India is to be conducted. (Loud cheers.)

All honor to the noble statesman, who thus honors the Queen's command. Say what time-serving lawyers may, the true statesman knows his duty, and he is too loyal to his Sovereign to disregard Her behests because they are not conveyed in the form of a statute. The solemn proclamations of the Sovereign are, indeed, far more binding upon his servants and subjects than any law forged by the Legislature, which may be interpreted in various ways by courts of justice and may be amended, modified, or repealed any day.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE ILBERT BILL.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN has recently written to the *Times* two long letters which fill nine and-a-half columns of that journal, in which he attempts to show that the arguments in favour of the proposed change in our Criminal Procedure Code are imperceptible, while the arguments against it are conclusive. Sir James gravely tells the British public that the Government of India has introduced the Ilbert Bill "in order to please an exceedingly small number of Native officials, and for no reason whatever." It is really a wonder how could an able and well-informed man like Sir James Stephen could take such a narrow view of the case. He cannot surely be ignorant of the fact that the question raised by the small measure which he so mercilessly condemns is not a new one. So far back as 1833 when the renewal of the charter of the East India Company was discussed in Parliament, some of the most eminent men of the day, to wit, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon'ble Sir Charles Grant, Sir John Hobbouse, Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay and Sir Edward Ryan, emphatically repudiated the doctrine that it was the privilege of the Englishmen to carry their laws with them wherever they went, and they were strongly and unanimously of opinion that "there was not one law for one man and another for the other." On that occasion Mr. Macaulay expressed his deliberate opinion in the House of Commons that "unless we mean to have the native exposed to tyranny and insolence of every profligate adventurer who may visit the East, we must place the European under the same power which legislates for the Hindu." A Royal Commission composed of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls of Engglland, Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Common Law of England, Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta and Privy Councillor, Mr. Charles Hay Cameron, a member of the Original Indian Law Commission, Mr. Macleod, also member of the same body, Mr. Hawkins, a distinguished Judge of the late Sudder Court, Mr. Ellis of the Madras Civil Service and Mr. Robert Lowe, now Lord Sherbrook, was appointed to report on the Indian Laws. The Commission composed of these distinguished men strongly recommended that inequality in the eye of the law in the trial of Indian and European British subjects of Her Majesty in India, should be abolished. Then the Indian Law Commission of 1856 recorded its opinion that all classes of the community should be equally amenable to the criminal courts of the country. Again the Indian Law Commission of 1870 reported:—"We concur with the Commission which prepared the Code [Criminal Procedure Code] in thinking it desirable that a general and uniform system of criminal procedure should be applied to persons of

all classes without distinction, and we regret that greater progress has not been made in giving effect to this principle." To the concurrent recommendations of the three Law Commissions, composed of some of the eminent jurisconsults of the day, Sir James Stephen attaches no weight whatever. He has persuaded himself that the sole reason for the proposed amendment of the criminal procedure code is to please an exceedingly small number of Native officials. It has been well said that nothing clouds a man's judgment or impairs his honesty so much as prejudice. Had Sir James Stephen approached the question in an unbiassed spirit, there can be no doubt that he could not have come to the curious conclusion that the sole object of the authors of the Ilbert Bill is to please an exceedingly small number of Native officials.

The privilege of European British subjects to be tried by their countrymen, Sir James Stephen contends, was not withdrawn by the Criminal Procedure Codes of 1861 and 1872. Here again he deliberately suppresses the fact that the privilege in question narrowly escaped abolition when the Criminal Procedure Code prepared by the Law Commission of 1856 was carried through the Legislative Council. That Code, as we have said above, contained a clause declaring that all classes of the community should be equally amenable to the Criminal Courts of the country. When the Code came up before the Legislative Council the Judges of the Supreme Court who were then members of the Council, were the foremost in advocating equality of the law. Sir James Colville, the then Chief Justice, said: "The time for removing the exclusive privilege enjoyed by British subjects with respect to the trial of offences committed by them, and for making them amenable to the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Mofussil Courts had now arrived." Sir Arthur Buller, a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta Supreme Court, had no hesitation in saying that the privilege of the European British subject should be immediately abolished. The outbreak of the Mutiny arrested the progress of the reform and the clause in the Code as originally introduced declaring that all classes of the community should be equally amenable to the Criminal Courts of the country was thrown out. Sir Barnes Peacock, the member in charge of the Bill, went further and proposed that no Magistrate unless a covenanted civil servant or a European British subject, should try, or commit for trial a European British subject. Sir Bartle Frere moved an amendment which was carried by a majority, and the amended section stood thus: "No person who is not a Justice of the Peace shall commit or hold to bail any European British subject to take his trial before a Supreme Court of Judicature." And Act II of 1869 provided that a Justice of the Peace must be either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. A Native covenanted civilian was not excluded from the office of Justice of the Peace. Thus the law stood when Sir James Stephen brought forward his Criminal Procedure Code of 1872. The Code as originally introduced by him adhered to the decision which had been arrived at by the passing of Act 11 of 1869, namely, that a Justice of the Peace must be either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. But Sir James Stephen persuaded the Select Committee to reopen the question and recommended that the office of Justice of the Peace should be restricted to European British subjects. Sir James Stephen knows that he will be called upon to explain why, in introducing the Code of 1872, he himself proposed to give to Native Judges the jurisdiction which he now says they ought not to have, and he accordingly states that his original proposal was due to an oversight. "The point did not occur to him." This explanation only shows what poor knowledge Sir James Stephen possessed of the actual circumstances of the country for which he was legislating. There were nearly half a dozen Native Covenanted Civilians at the time the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872 was carried through the Legislative Council; are we to suppose that Sir James Stephen was ignorant of this fact? This supposition, however, does not seem improbable when we remember that in 1872 Sir James did not know that there were then any Native Magistrates exercising first-class magisterial powers. His own confessions clearly demonstrate his utter unfitness for the work of Indian legislation. When a man undertakes to make laws for a country which he does not know, and which he does not care to study, he is sure to commit sadful mistakes. The invidious distinction which the Select Committee on the Code of 1872 proposed to make between European and Native Covenanted Civilians would not have found a place on our Statute-book if only another member of the Legislative Council had voted for Mr. (now Sir Barrow) Ellis's amendment, five members including His Excellency the President saying "ayes" and seven including Sir (then Mr.) James Stephen) saying "Noes." If another member of the Council had given his support to the very limited change which was proposed by the amendment, there would have been no necessity for the Ilbert Bill. Common fairness should have led Sir James Stephen to lay all these facts before the British public.

We will briefly notice the arguments which Sir James Stephen so complacently considers as conclusive against the Ilbert Bill. Addressing himself, first to the "anomaly" argument, he urges that the existing law involves no anomaly. "It is founded," Sir James tells us, "on the wish of Europeans to be treated by their own countrymen, apart from all questions of moral or intellectual competency." He holds that the view "that a slight is imposed by the existing law upon Native officials is founded upon a complete misconception." He writes: "And now look at this (Native Judges') grievance. They are, it is said, declared to be incompetent to try Europeans. I do not like to dispute about words, but it would be more correct to say that Europeans have the privilege of not being tried by them. But what does this so-called incompetency imply? Does it convey the least imputation either on the ability or on the integrity of the native Judges? The very facts which are put forward as constituting the anomaly objected to prove that it implies nothing of the sort. The law as it stands intrusts native judges with powers which would never be intrusted to men as to whose ability or integrity there was any doubt. Surely, this proves that the privilege conceded to Europeans does not imply any reflection on the ability or integrity of the native judges, and, . . . it rests upon entirely different grounds." Again:—"The argument to the native Judges:—"If your ability or integrity were doubted you would not be appointed Judges at all. The reason why you are not legally competent to try British subjects is not that you are in any way, professionally or intellectually incompetent to do so, but they like to be tried by their own countrymen." Sir James Stephen then does not question the fitness of Native Judges to try European British subjects. He considers them intellectually and morally fitted to exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. But he is opposed to the Ilbert Bill simply because European British subjects do not like to be tried by Native Judges. Sir James Stephen propounds the strange doctrine that "the privilege as to jurisdiction is the privilege of the prisoner, not the privilege of the Judge." The question naturally arises, is Sir James prepared to carry the principle laid down by him to its logical conclusion? If the privilege as to jurisdiction is the privilege of the prisoner and not the privilege of the Judge, will Sir James Stephen concede to Native prisoners the privilege of being tried by their countrymen in preference to foreign Judges? But he would not do anything of the kind. He observes:—"It is said that my argument proves too much, for it would prove that European Judges ought not to try natives. That is an argument of great weight, but the answer to it is, I think, equally weighty. It is that the objection proves too much, for it proves that the British power in India is in itself an abuse. No doubt it is an irremediable defect of every part of our system, and of the administration of justice among the rest, that it is and as long as it lasts must necessarily be administered by foreigners, but the system is highly beneficial, and the administration of criminal justice is an essential part of it. The admitted defect which arises from the circumstance that English criminal Judges are foreigners is inseparable from the system, but it does not follow that because the very existence of the Empire implies that Englishmen in many cases should try natives, natives should be set to try Englishmen where there is no necessity for such a measure and not even any appreciable convenience in it." In plain English, this means that the Natives of India as a conquered people must submit to be tried by foreign Judges: they cannot be allowed any option in the matter. But the Englishman being the conqueror must have a voice in the selection of the judge who is to try him on a criminal charge. Again, Sir James Stephen would have the British public believe that Englishmen who try natives are specially assiduous in studying the language, dialects, habits and characters of the people of India. We should very much like to know how many European Magistrates and Judges who are thoroughly acquainted with the language, habits and characters of the Natives. But the strangest argument used by Sir James Stephen still remains to be noticed. He holds that the promises contained in the proclamation of 1858 on the subject of the employment of Natives in the public service are not binding on the Government. He remarks: "No doubt those parts of the Proclamation which relate to the rights of native Princes and States would in the relations between the Indian Foreign Office and them be properly regarded as binding promises, but the rest of the Proclamation has no legal value whatever, and, in particular, it does and cannot restrict the powers of the Indian Legislative Councils Act, 1861, which was passed three years afterwards, I do not see how the following dilemma can be answered. If Mr. Ilbert's Bill can stand on its own merits, it does not want the Proclamation, and if it cannot, it ought not to be supported by it. As a ceremonial, the Proclamation may have been proper, but in any other point of view it is a mere expression of sentiment and opinion worth as much as the sentiments and opinions expressed would have been without it, and no more." It is waste of time to argue with a man who looks upon solemn promises deliberately made by the Sovereign on a momentous occasion as a mere expression of sentiment and opinion. Sir James, however, thinks that those parts of the Proclamation have legal value which are to the advantage of the British Government—namely, the parts which refer to the relations between the Paramount Power and its feudatories, though he is constrained to admit that an Act of Parliament has a legal value. The Charter Act of 1833 which provided for the employment of Natives of India in the public service without any restriction of colour or creed, has, of course, a legal value; but, according to Sir James Stephen, "it has no other value." In other words, Parliament cannot impose upon the Indian Legislature a moral obligation to take some principles as a guide for legislation. Such is the monstrous doctrine which Sir James Stephen deliberately propounds in his letters to the *Times*? It is useless to argue with a man who holds such queer views.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

V.

SECONDARY education forms the subject of Chapter V. of the Report. Now, what is secondiary education? The phrase as it is understood in India, as the Commission remark, may be generally (though not in all cases accurately) described as that which leads up from the primary to the collegiate course. But though its standard is everywhere higher than that of primary education, no definition can be framed which will exactly cover the subjects of secondary education in all Provinces. Its higher limit is, indeed, precisely defined by the matriculation standard of the Universities, since that standard has hitherto been regarded not only as the introduction to a course of collegiate study, but also as the final standard of secondary schooln But the starting-point of secondary educatios. necessarily varies with the varying limits of primary instruction, as that is understood in

different Provinces. Nor is the varying stage at which secondary education begins the only element of difference; other and equally marked differences are found to exist in the character of the instruction itself. In some Provinces the course in secondary schools is framed with exclusive reference to the University matriculation standard; in others, independent standards and courses of instruction are also found. In some Provinces, but not in all, instruction in English forms a necessary part of the course; in others, the study of an oriental classic is required, either as an alternative with English or as an independent subject; in others, again, elementary science is prescribed. In every Province, history, geography, and either geometry or algebra or both form part of the course, though one or other of the first two subjects is sometimes taught in primary schools of the better class. But with all these differences, there is a clear line of distinction between secondary and primary education, in that the character of the former no longer has exclusive reference to the practical requirements of the student in after life. In however small a degree, it begins to be definitely associated with what is understood as liberal education, and with the exercise of the higher faculties of thought. The recommendations of the Commission under this head are based on the cardinal principle, "that it be distinctly laid down that the relation of the State to secondary is different from its relation to primary education, in that the means of primary education may be provided without regard to the existence of local co-operation, while it is ordinarily expedient to provide the means of secondary education only where adequate local co-operation is forthcoming; and that therefore, in all ordinary cases, secondary schools for instruction in English should hereafter be established by the state preferably on the footing of the system of grants-in-aid." We fully accept this principle, and we are convinced that if the grant-in-aid system be carried out honestly and liberally, there will be ample room for the development of secondary education on a healthy and sound basis. But we are not satisfied that the recommendations of the Commission tend towards that end. We are glad to observe that the Commission make a distinction between literary and non-literary or practical education. They begin by recommending "that in the upper classes of high schools there be two divisions,—one leading to the Entrance examination of the Universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits; that when the proposed bifurcation in secondary schools is carried out, the certificate of having passed by the final standard, or if necessary by any lower standard, of either of the proposed alternative courses, be accepted as a sufficient general test of fitness for the public services." They also recommend the formation of libraries in all high schools and the provision of annual grants for this purpose. In the next place they recommend that "the grant-in-aid Code of each Province include provision for giving help to school-managers in the renewal, and if necessary the increase, of their furniture and apparatus of instruction after stated intervals." The Commission do not seem to be satisfied with the present system of training and therefore recommend that "an examination in the principles and practice of teaching be instituted, success in which should hereafter be a condition of permanent employment as a teacher in any secondary school, Government or aided; that graduates wishing to attend a course of instruction in a Normal School in the principles and practice of teaching be required to undergo a shorter course of training than others." We have no objection to the proposed examination, but we are not satisfied as to the necessity of Normal Schools. Our Colleges are the training schools for our teachers, and if the candidates for employ qualify themselves by study, they are sure to pass successfully. In our opinion Normal Schools for English teachers would be superfluous. We are glad to observe that the Commission advocate the advancement of teachers in aided schools to Government schools. They recommend that "the claims of efficient and successful teachers in aided schools be considered in making appointments to posts in the service of Government, and that in cases duly certified by the Education Department the 25th year's rule be relaxed." We protest against the recommendation of the Commission that "the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with the managers of schools receiving aid from Government, determine the scale of fees to be charged and the proportion of pupils to be exempted from payment therein." Why should the freedom of action of the managers of aided schools be fettered in this way? These schools are founded on the principle of self-help, and it would be grossly inconsistent with that principle, if the Director of Public Instruction were to have a voice potential in the internal economy of the aided schools. The principles on which the scholarships are to be awarded are sound. The Commission make the following recommendations on this subject:

That scholarship-holders, as such, be not exempted from payment of the ordinary fees;

That in all Provinces the system of Scholarships be so arranged that, as suggested in the Despatch of 1854, they may form connecting links between the different grades of institutions;

That scholarships payable from public funds, including educational endowments not attached to a particular institution, be awarded after public competition without restriction, except in special cases to students from particular class of schools;

That scholarships gained in open competition be under proper safeguards to ensure the progress of the scholarship-holder, at any approved institution for general or special instruction;

That the attention of the Government of Bombay be invited to the fact that, while the Despatch of 1854 provides for the creation of both free and stipendiary scholarships tenable in Government and private schools alike, almost exclusive stress is now laid in that Presidency upon free studentships, and that stipendiary scholarships are confined to students of Government schools; that the Government of Madras be invited to consider the necessity of revising the system of scholarships in secondary schools in that Presidency, with a view to bringing it into harmony with the provisions of the Despatch of 1854;

The Commission make the following general recommendations:

That in the conduct of all departmental examinations, managers and teachers of the various non-Government schools be associated, as far as possible, with the officers of the Department;

That order to secure the efficiency of departmental examinations examiners, whether officials or non-officials, be remunerated from the fees levied from candidates, increased when necessary by a grant from Government.

That the importance of requiring inspecting officers to see that the teaching and discipline of every school are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of pupils, be reaffirmed; that continuous instruction in school without a break do not extend as a rule beyond three hours that in the Punjab the course in Persian of high schools do not extend beyond the standard of the Entrance examination;

That promotions from class to class be left entirely to the discretion of the school athorities.

Strange to say that while the Commission have descended to such details as promotions from class to class, they have not thought fit to say one word as to the principle on which grants-in-aid are to be given to schools. The greatest divergence of practice prevails in this respect. If the grant-in-aid rules had been liberally carried out in Bengal, the aided-schools we feel convinced would have doubled by this time. But the cheese-paring spirit in which grants-in-aid are given is simply a mockery of the liberal spirit of the Education Despatch of 1854. There was a mass of valuable evidence before the Education Commission on this point, but they seem to have overlooked it altogether. They justly lay much stress upon the voluntary principle of the grant-in-aid system, but they ought to have discussed the principles on which it should be carried out. In this respect there is a serious omission in the Report.

THE LICENSE TAX IN BENGAL.

In Bengal, as in the North-Western Provinces, the collections from the License Tax fell off during the past official year. In this Province there was a reduction in the gross demand of Rs. 1,37,750 as compared with 1881-82, and the net collections amounted to Rs. 14,29,639 as against Rs. 14,39,154 in the preceding year. As might be expected, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, like the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, does not look with favour on a decrease in the proceeds of the tax. His Honor observes:—"The decrease is attributed partly to the transfer of certain assessments to Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, where the rules are more favourable to the higher classes, and partly to the two following causes:—*viz.* (1) general depression of trade, and (2) the further revision of the assessments of the previous year. The Board are of opinion that, taking the province generally, the assessments have, on the whole, been made with sufficient scrutiny and care, and may be accepted as satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor finds it difficult to accept this view. Bengal pays much less in the shape of license tax in proportion to its population than the Punjab, Central Provinces, or North-Western Provinces, and very much less than Bombay; and it is scarcely open to question that were a perfect assessment possible, it would be found to yield a far larger revenue than 14 lakhs of rupees. It is difficult to believe that a yearly decrease in the proceeds of the tax really indicates anything but increased familiarity with the means of evading payment." Now, it is beyond question that a direct impost like the license tax cannot be assessed with anything like fairness in India. This proposition was mathematically demonstrated by Mr. Allan Hume in reporting on the administration of the License Tax in the North-Western Provinces when he was junior member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue. But we may assure Mr. Rivers Thompson that were a perfect assessment possible, the result would be a decrease in the proceeds of the tax. It is notorious that the assessing officers generally over-estimate the earnings of the people. They know well that their advancement in the service depends on the good opinion of their official superiors, and that they would be favourably reported on if they could show satisfactory returns. The fact that Bengal pays less in the shape of license tax in proportion to its population than the Upper Provinces and Bombay, does not necessarily prove that it is under-assessed. It will not be denied that the license tax is more largely collected in towns than in rural tracts, for the industrial and trading classes who are liable to the tax frequently reside in the former. The Bengal census of 1881 has brought into strong relief the remarkable paucity of large towns in Bengal; excluding the metropolis of India, the only town in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal which has a population of more than one-hundred thousand is Patna; but there are five towns in the North-Western Provinces and three in the Punjab and at least four in Bombay, which have a population of more than 100,000 souls. Mr. Rivers Thompson has ignored this important fact. The total urban population of this Province is only 3½ millions, which is less than the population of London alone. In Bengal a much larger proportion of the population depends on agriculture for means of sustenance than in Northern and Western India. In the temporarily settled provinces fewer persons can derive their livlihood from land than in the Province; and for this reason the number of traders and shop-keepers in Northern and Western India is much larger than in Bengal. It is, therefore, not difficult to understand why this province pays less in the shape of license tax in proportion to its population than the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, or Bombay. We may form some idea of the amount of hardship and oppression, which the working of a direct tax imposes upon the people of India, from the result of the license tax operations in Bengal during 1882-83. The gross number of assessments, excluding double entries, was 76,903. Of these, 6,616 were exempted on objections, and 448 on appeal. The number of objections lodged was 22,697, or 29·5 per cent. of the gross number of assessments made. In 13,811 cases the assessments were upheld, in 2,267 they were modified by the transfer of the objector to a lower class, and in 6,616 cases the assessments were cancelled. The successful objections thus numbered 8,883, or 39·1 per cent. of the total number of petitions filed. In the

previous year the corresponding figures were 39 per cent. These figures speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation. 39 per cent. of the total number of objections lodged was successful. The men who filed these petitions had been unfairly assessed, and the loss of time, expense, and vexation they had to undergo in getting their names altogether removed from the assessment lists or transferred to a lower class may be better imagined than described. The proportion of objections to assessments ranged from 40 per cent. in Sarun to 65 per cent. in Cuttack. We are told that in Cuttack this was due to the improper proceedings of the special assessor appointed for the Killa of Banki, the greater part of whose assessments were subsequently reduced or cancelled. The Lieutenant-Governor is driven by the very force of facts to admit that the result of the operations as judged by the number of successful objections is disappointing in the fifth year of the administration of the tax. The average incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was one rupee to every 64 persons. But the average incidence in each Division ranged from 53 persons to one rupee of tax in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar to 82 persons to one rupee of tax in Chota Nagpore. The Commissioner of Patna thus explains the lowness of the incidence of the tax in his division—"I would beg to submit that the population of the district comprised in the Patna Division are more agricultural than perhaps those of the districts of any one of the divisions mentioned above, and the proportion of persons carrying on any business, trade, or dealing to the general body of the people is much smaller here than in the division where the people are more advanced and have ceased from agriculture for trade." The Lieutenant-Governor, it is only fair to say, admits the force of these considerations; yet His Honor is displeased because the proceeds of the License tax are not rapidly increasing in this Province. It appears that there was a falling-off in the net receipts in five divisions, viz., Patna, Bhagulpore, Presidency, Chota Nagpore and Burdwan; while a decrease occurred in 24 districts, ranging from ·2 per cent. in the 24-Pergunnahs to 11·1 per cent. in Khulna. In Khulna the Board of Revenue attribute the falling-off to the inadequacy of the work done by the special assessor, who visited only 30 villages during the two months he was employed. In Jessore where the decrease amounted to 7·4 per cent, the decline is explained to be due to the depression of the sugar trade and to the gradual rectification of over-assessments of previous years. The number of successful objections in this district was very large. In Nuddea the depression is attributed to the general stagnation of trade caused by the continued prevalence of epidemic fever. In Calcutta there was an increase of 475 in the total number of assessments, but the net collections fell off by 2 per cent. The falling-off is ascribed by the Collector partly to licenses having been taken out in other districts or provinces, and partly to the general depression of trade. The district of Durbhanga, Shahabad, Mozufferpore and Sarun, all show a decrease ranging from 9·7 per cent. in Durbhanga to 5·4 per cent in Sarun. The explanations submitted by the local officers show that the reduction is due to a real falling-off in trade and not to imperfections in the assessment. Yet the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the decrease in the receipts is not in accordance with the real course of trade during the year; and that reductions have been granted without sufficient cause to the detriment of the revenues of the State.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition ground extends over 3,00,000 square feet of covered space, of which the portion situate on the east of the Chowringhi Road covers 2,00,000 square feet and the rest lies on the west of it. The entrance to the Main Building Museum Building) is situate under the Chowringhi bridge, and casual visitors are admitted by two gates where the daily four annas fee is charged. Holders of Tramway Company's Exhibition return tickets also enter by the above-named gates. Holders of season-tickets are admitted by a gate situate to the south of the principal entrance; this gate opens on the old St. Paul's School building or the old Bengal Secretariat building. To the immediately right of the season ticket gate is located the Jewellery Court an annexe added on the road-side to the old Secretariat building. This annexe has not yet been completely fitted up. We have only a peep through the massive iron gratings and gates by which this precious gallery is protected. The British Court opens on the season ticket gate and it extends to the farthest eastern limit of the building.

To the right of this court and near the gate is situate the New South Wales Court and to its right those of Tasmania, South Australia, Queensland and New Zealand. To the south of this is the Foreign Court. To the south of the Great Britain Court and to the east of the Tasmania Court is the Music room displaying pianos by 25 different makers. To the east of this are the ornamental waters of the Kyd Street tank, to the south of which are located Refreshment rooms. Over the Kyd Street Ghat has been constructed an artficial rock from which there is a small water-fall fed by an engine situated at the south of it, the Engine pumps water from the Kyd Street Ghat brick trellis work. At the east of the banks are the Band-stand and bar. There is a fine cool gravel walk all round the bank ornamented by plants in pots. To the north of the tank is the fernery. The Victoria Court is situate between the fernery and the Great Britain Court. The ground floor of the Museum Building accommodates Great Britain in its southern and eastern Halls. The open quadrangle has been covered by an awning and to the east side of the Court a dais of solid marble was erected for the accommodation of His Excellency the Viceroy and H. R. H. the Duke on the opening day. The orchestra or the cantata stand was located on a scaffolding platform on the north of the quadrangle. The landing place and the ground entrance of the Museum Building were set apart for British carriages and bicycles, tricycles and velocipedes on the opening day. The Chowringhi bridge is approached by a flight of wooden steps from the Main Entrance of the Museum. Descending from the bridge on the Maidan side of the Exhibition we pass through the Indian Annexe having Calcutta Court on the right and the Indian Court on the left. To the west of these two Courts are China, Japan, Cochin China, Singapur, Batavia, British China, Mauritius and Ceylon. The Exhibits of the Government of India, economic and other articles, occupy the space to the west of the Indian and Calcutta Courts. The square to the south of these is intended for carriages of every country. Coming out of the Indian Annexe we meet with a shed allotted to the Agricultural Society. The north-western corner of the triangular space is occupied by the grand Diorama containing about 8000 feet of canvas representing the battle of Balaklava. There is a promenade to the north of these grounds having the Tea Syndicate on the eastern side. On the west of the tank is the Machinery shed and on the banks of the tank are several wind mills and pumps. A force pump worked by steam is raising water from the tank and throwing it up to a small height in *Eaude jet*. To the north of this tank is the horse and cattle ring and near it are located native refreshment rooms. The tanks have boats and launches, which are free, as also the portable light railway situate on the western side of the promenade. Along the west walls of this enclosure are native miscellaneous trades-people's exhibits and stalls.

The above is a rough sketch of the Exhibition grounds. As several courts have not yet been completely fitted up we refrain from making any remarks.

Of the several courts the most complete and interesting is the one under Dr. Watts *viz.*, the Economic Products of India. An official catalogue (first issue) of the Exhibition has been published and is sold for one rupee by Messrs. Newman and Co. but we are constrained to say that it is no better than an enumeration of the names of the Exhibitors with meagre and useless descriptions, which do not help the public in the least. We take at random the following:

Page 95 Sec. E., Ward (Anthony) and Co. Albion Mills, Leek, Staffordshire—Silk and Mohair Braids. The catalogue refers to Sec. F. for further details, and the followiug is what we have in Sec. F. (Anthony) and Co. Albion Mills, Leek, Staffordshire ——sewing and Machine Silks, Embroidery and Saddlery sewing silks.

There is no index and no trace of system in that catalogue. They have been arranged according to country and subdivided evidently according to sections of classes of exhibits.

The conditions and regulations for exhibitors shew a degree of arbitrariness, which we cannot comprehend; they are favourable to the Exhibition authorities, the only concessions shewn are those made to Foreign and British Exhibitors. Arrangements have been made with the Port Commissioners and the Tramway Company for the conveyance of cases and also for removal of empty packages on the close of the exhibition, but none for indigenous exhibitors.

Dr. Watts has published four parts of the official catalogue of Economic Products of India with an index. They are—

Part I.—Gums and Reseins.

Part II.—Dyes, Tans, and Mordants?

Part III.—Fibres and Fibre-yielding Plants.

Part IV.—Oils and oil seeds, Perfumery and Soap.

These five interesting and useful pamphlets may be purchased on the Exhibition ground for four annas each, and we are glad to be able to say that they fully repay the small outlay. They ought to be the model on which other official catalogues should be prepared. The Economic Court has been arranged on a scientific and systematic plan, and the exhibits while they offer to the eye a pleasing sight leave on the mind an impression of their utility and value, which is not easily to be forgotten. In this Court every bit of space has been economised, and the vegetable, mineral, or animal specimen has been placed side by side with all its economic products and manufactures. This hall is a grand school for the education of the merchant, the trader and the student of science. The collection is so vast and the specimens so numerous that one is almost lost in a wilderness. In this outline sketch we shall not attempt any description of this department.

We take at random the next most complete gallery of the Indian Court, the Government of India Survey Court. The walls of this Court have been covered with several specimens of maps and plans designed and published by the Surveyor General's Office. Amongst them we find a religious map of India compiled from information published by the last Census report shewing in different colors the different religions of the people of India: A language map of India shewing in different colors the various dialects spoken by the diverse people of India: A crop map shewing the several staple crops of the different provinces: A missionary stations map: a telegraph line map; a railway map; several rain maps of India shewing the amount of rain-fall in the twelve months of the year: A large isotherucal map of India and a relief map shewing the configuration of the surface of India; on this map one sees the several plains and hills of India with their comparative heights, the area of the sea being on plain paper and other undulations being represented by relief heights. This most interesting map was designed by Col. Walker, the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India. There is also a river basin map of India. The western wall of this hall is decorated by specimens of maps of the Cadastral, Revenue and Topographical Surveys. In this hall also we find the several recent inventions and processes of Captain Waterhouse and other officers of the Survey staff in photographic and photozinco-graphic departments; Negatives, zincographed zinc plates to which the negatives have been transferred: negative plates of the heliograuver process, blocks of electrotypes, plates of collotypes, maps and plates printed from copper steel and other plates and engravings have each a place in this hall. The great Zenith instrument with which astronomical observations have been made in the Trigonometrical Survey, the heliograph, the several meteorological instruments are exhibited here.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India will not take any immediate action in reference to the report of the Education Commission. It has forwarded the report to the Local Governments and invited an expression of their opinion thereon.

WE HEAR that the Lieutenant-Governor has nominated Mr. Alexander of Messrs. George Henderson and Co., a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. H. W. I. Wood has been appointed the next Sheriff of Calcutta. A better selection could not have been made. Mr. Wood is a devoted servant of the public, and he eminently deserves this recognition of his public services.

WE HEAR that the reports on the crops received by the Bengal Government are less gloomy than we had reasons to expect. There will of course be tightness more or less everywhere, but

we are glad to learn that the worst tracts lie in three districts only, viz., parts of Bogra, Maldah, and Champarun. A Resolution of Government will soon appear on the subject.

AS ANNOUNCED in our last the illuminations and fire-works in honor of the advent of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught took place on Monday last. The illuminations were of course on a moderate scale—nothing like what occurred at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit, but they were successful as far as they went. The fire-works were poor, hardly worth the money spent. The crowd was immense.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES left Calcutta on last Monday night in private and arrived at Benares the next day, where they were received in right royal and loyal style by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. Their Royal Highnesses were the guests of the Maharaja,who spared neither money nor trouble to make them comfortable. The illumination of the ghats was abandoned at the Duke's special request. The Maharaja presented a nuzzur of shawls, and the Duke gave him photos of himself and the Duchess. We give below the Duke's reply to the municipal address :

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your loyal words of welcome and I can assure you that it is very gratifying to me to meet with such a hearty reception to this holy city. I thank you once more for the words of welcome you have accorded me and the Duchess."

The reply was short and sweet. During their short stay the Royal party visited the public institutions of Benares and moved in sedan chairs towards Bisheswar Mandir where the priests decked the illustrious visitors with garlands of flowers.

The visit to Lucknow, although private, called forth enthusiatic loyal demonstrations.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have made a kind acknowledgment of the loyalty of the people of Calcutta in a letter to Mr. Harrison, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, which we give below :

My dear Harrison,—The Lieutenant-Governor has received an intimation from His Excellency the Viceroy, that before leaving Calcutta on Monday evening, the Duke of Connaught was pleased to inform Lord Ripon that both he and the Duchess had been much gratified by the reception given to them by the inhabitants of Calcutta,and that they considered the arrangements made for their comfort and convenience by the authorities on all occasions during their stay here were most satisfactory. His Royal Highness added that he wishes the persons responsible for these arrangements to be so informed.

Lord Ripon also takes the opportunity of stating that Their Royal Highnesses were greatly struck by the extent and the beauty of the illuminations and of the display of fireworks, and they highly appreciated the evidence which the entertainment afforded of the loyalty and good-will towards themselves of all classes of the community of Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy has requested that this expression of Their Royal Highnesses' satisfaction may be communicated to those concerned, and Mr. Rivers Thompson has accordingly much pleasure in asking you to make this known to the Members of the Committee for the Reception of Their Royal Highnesses, to Mr. Wilkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and his subordinates, and to all who co-operated with you in the success of the arrangements.—Yours sincerely F. C. BARNES, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY presented an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on his arrival in this city. We give below the reply :

From Sir Maurice Fitzgerald,Bart., Equerry in waiting to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught—To Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, C. I. E, Secretary to the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta,—(dated Calcutta, Government House, the 10th December 1883.)

Sir,—The Duke of Connaught's time being so very fully occupied to-day, he regrets that it is out of his power to write to you himself, and his Royal Highness has desired me to ask you to be so good as to express his thanks to the members of the committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society, whose cordial greeting, and loyal address on behalf of the Mahomedan community of the Bengal presidency, it has given the Duke of Connaught so very much pleasure to receive.

THE BEST memorial which the late Babu Shama Churn Sircar has left is his Vyavastha Durpana. It is a monument of his learning, industry and research. It is a guide in Hindu law to our courts and lawyers. We have before us the third edition of this valuable work with copious additions. This repertory of Hindu law is the best legacy which Babu Shama Churn Sircar has left to his countrymen.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has recorded his usual Resolution on the last administration report of the Calcutta Municipality. It is conceived in a kindly and appreciative spirit. We transcribe below His Honor's remarks on the third election :

Mr. Rivers Thompson took occasion to express the satisfaction with which he had observed the marked growth of public interest evinced on this occasion, and the gratifying evidence it affords of the increasing desire of the people of Calcutta to take a part in the management of the affairs of their city. Whether we regard increase in the gross number of votes recorded—an increase as compared with 1879 of upwards of 80 per cent.—or regard the keenness of the competition for seats in some of the wards, we find evidence that the political pulse of Calcutta has been decidedly quickened by six years of municipal freedom. Nor is this all. An inspection of the lists of elected Commissioners shows that of those who held office prior to the election of 1882, twenty-two were re-elected, and twenty-six either were not candidates or were rejected by the constituencies. From the table of attendances at committee meetings, which is attached to the report, it appears that, of those Commissioners who were re-elected, all but four were conspicuous by their industry and attention to municipal work, while of the twenty-six who have found no place in the new Corporation, only four seem to have given any considerable portion of their time to their duties as Commissioners. In Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion this is an encouraging sign, which evidences a desire on the part of the people to secure the best men as their representatives, and shows that a seat at the Municipal Board is neither sought by candidates, nor conferred by the rate-payers, as a mere honorary distinction, but is regarded by both alike as a position which involves the real duties and substantial responsibilities.

This is a great triumph for the elective system in Calcutta.

REFERRING to the cancellation of Bills aggregating Rs. 3,86,170 the Lieutenant-Governor says: "These facts afford the strongest condemnation of the manner in which the finances of the Corporation were managed in the three years immediately following the establishment of the present system of municipal administration." Mr. Metcalfe was then the Chairman of the Municipality. The Resolution then goes on : "Mr. Rivers Thomson has much pleasure in acknowledging the excellent work which has been done by the present Chairman and his predecessor, with the aid of his subordinates and of the Commissioners, in extricating the finances of the Municipality from their former chaotic condition, and in reorganizing the system of collection and placing it on a sound and satisfactory basis." This is highly gratifying.

WITH REFERENCE to Bustee improvement the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that during the past year this important work has received more practical attention at the hands of the Commissioners. After giving details His Honor says, "these results are better than any reported in previous years." The Lieutenant-Governor gives a left-handed blow to the predecessors of the present Commissioners in the following manner:

The death-rate of the year was unusually high. Only three years in the preceding decade present higher aggregates, and the rate is also in excess of the decennial mean. The total number of deaths in 1882 was 13, 177 against 13,030 in 1881,and an average of 12,714 in the ten years 1872-81. There were also 3,434 in the period of January to March of 1883. The death-rate per mille was 30. 4 against an average of 29 3 The main cause of the increase was cholera, which was unusually prevalent, being credited with 2, 240 deaths. against 1 ,693 in 1881, and a decennial average of 1, 341. The Commissioners point out that the year was undoubtedly one of general prevalence of cholera, and that the outbreak was more severe in the tracts adjacent to Calcutta than in Calcutta itself ; and they infer, not only that the outbreak was due to general and not to local causes, but that local causes tended to mitigate it. It is possible, however, to push this inference too far. It would certainly be unfair to point to the increase in cholera mortality in Calcutta and ascribe it wholly to municipal neglect, without adverting to the general influences of the season which the experience of the metropolitan tracts generally shows to have been in operation. But it is quite certain that had the Commissioners of Calcutta pursued for some years the policy which they have now adopted—had they adopted the advice unceasingly tendered to them by their Officers and provided properly for the sanitation of the bustees, and removed undoubted sources of disease which were undoubtedly removeable,—the mitigation of the outbreak would have been much greater and the mortality consequently much less. The responsibility for a great deal of cholera mortality in 1882 unquestionably rests with the predecessors of the present Commissioners.

It is, however, forgotten that notwithstanding steady improvement for the last two decades cholera could not be abated.

THE RESOLUTION thus concludes :

The report now submitted is unusually full and interesting. The peculiar circumstances of Calcutta are strongly brought out by an able and elaborate comparision with the financial position of other great cities; and the details of the work done, and to be done, by the different departments are fully and lucidly exposed. The Commissioners touch briefly upon questions of taxation and the sources of municipal revenue which they doubtless do not expect the Lieutenant-Governor to deal with in reviewing a report of this nature. Mr. Rivers Thompson fully appreciates the great need of many structural improvements in the town, and he would be glad to see the question of providing better channels for its ever increasing traffic comprehensively considered. The subject is of special importance in connection with the early completion of the Hooghly Bridge, the establishment of a Central Railway Station, and the great undertaking for the construction of large Docks at Kidderpore.

But the Lieutenant-Governor says nothing as to whether there is any prospect of financial justice being done to the Corporation by the local Government. The liquor receipts ought to be restored to the Corporation and the Police charges remitted.

MR. SECRETARY Colman Macaulay has returned a clever reply to the Calcutta malcontents, who had complained against the Calcutta Corporation. We give the following extract from the reply :

Mr. Rivers Thompson has no doubt that, after pursuing the Resolution which he has recorded upon that Report, the memorialists will recognize that the object with which they addressed Government has been substantially secured, and that, if improvement for the future is assured, there is nothing to be gained by further controversy regarding responsibility in the past. The memorialists will observe that measures have now been taken to provide effectually for the sanitation of bustees, and also to provide gradually for their structural improvement. Steps have also been taken to secure more expeditious and complete cleansing of the public streets, and the extension of the filtered and unfiltered supply of water will admit of more copious flushing of the sewers in the dry season. It will be the special care of the Lieutenant-Governor to urge the Commissioners not to relax the efforts which they are now making. Under these circumstances, Mr. Rivers Thompson does not consider it necessary to take any further formal action upon the memorial. He desires me, however, to convey to you and through you to the gentlemen associated with you in making this representation, an expression of his thanks for the interest thus displayed in the general well-being of the city, and to assure you that your representations have not been without effect in stimulating the Commissioners of Calcutta to realize the great sanitary needs of the Town, and the necessity for united and continuous action for sanitary improvements.

It will be seen that a good deal of soft sawder has been administered to the memorialists without reflecting upon the Commissioners. We hope the malcontents will be now content.

THE RENEWED VIGOUR in the agitation against the Ilbert Bill has as a matter of course stirred up the sympathy of our countrymen all the more with the Bill. Meetings are being held in the Mofussil in support of the Bill. We give below the names of the places where meetings have been held in support of the Bill : 1. Dacca, 2 Sylhet, 3 Burdwan, 4 Silligori, 5 Azimgunge, 6 Mymensing. We have received a report of an influential meeting held at Krishnaghur, presided over by Babu Kartic Chunder Roy, Dewan of the Maharajah of Krishnaghur. As the proceedings of this meeting have appeared in the daily papers we need not reproduce them.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from our esteemed friend Mr. James Routledge :

Gloucester, November 23rd, 1883.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I send you cuttings from the *Morning Post* and the *Daily News* respecting a meeting held at Hackney. Neither the *Standard* nor the *Telegraph* contained any report on Wednesday of this meeting. In the *Times* of that day I did not see it. I also send you a cutting from the Birmingham *Daily Post*, as to a meeting which Mr. Atkins seems to have attended. Of this I know nothing beyond what the paragraph conveys. In the report of the meeting (as given in the *Morning Post*) Mr. Atkins speaks for himself, and I do not think I ever read anything more outrageous. I assure you that this is not the opinion of England with regard to your gentle race and people. I do not speak for myself alone when I say that it is a base calumny to ascribe untruth to the Hindoo race. No mass of ignorant people can ever be relied upon to speak truth ; and if an educated Englishman expects absolute veracity from uneducated men in India he expects what he cannot expect from uneducated men in England, and what our courts every day show does not exist.

With regard to the remarks about the social evil you will I hope and think treat them with contempt.

You have true freinds in Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Forster, Mr. Bright, Mr. Thomas Hughes, and all that vast free generous English life which they represent, and all to whom these men are as teachers and representatives are with India in this fiery trial to which from no act of hers she is being subjected.

A gentleman wrote to me the other day—"Either the Bill is necessary in the interests of the people of India or it is not. If it is not necessary it is a serious mistake, and ought to be withdrawn. If it is necessary it is miserably inadequate and is a practical fraud and delusion on the people of India.

Now, I grapple with this in what a Cumberland wrestler would call the closest grip. I say that it *is* necessary, as all justice is necessary. It is giving effect to the plighted word of the Queen. And I say further that no instalment of justice, honestly and honourably given, as in this case, can ever be a fraud or delusion. Lord Ripon has given as much as he could of that justice to the people of India without which Englishmen, to my view, would be the better out of India at once and for ever.

The violent outcry against his instalment of justice shows how impossible would have been a larger measure. But I think the measure is large enough. It is a stress, like the English Reform Bill of 1832. It establishes a principle, for which England in England has been for ages contending. It recognises the fact that when a Magistrate bears the royal commission he and his office shall have all due honour and all just power. The rest will follow

I do not profess to know much of the clubs and coteries of London. I know nothing of its drawing-rooms. But I know English Cottages and English workmen, the backbone of England, and I feel satisfied that the moment they see the facts the cause of India and the cause of England too will be won. The safeguards of Englishmen under the Bill are ample, while the native of India, as against English Magistrates, has no safeguard at all.

I am yours truly,
JAMES ROUTLEDGE.

We commend this noble epistle to the Opposition.

AT LAST Friday's sitting of the Vice-regal Council the Emigration Bill was passed. This Bill applies to emigration to foreign countries. A Native member moved the following amendment :

That for sub-section (3) of section 26, the following sub-section be substituted :—
[(3) The recruiter shall give a true copy of the statement, to every person whom he invites to emigrate and shall produce the statement for the information of any magistrate or Officer of charge of a police-station when called upon to do so by the magistrate or Officer."

The mover said that the question of the policy of emigration to foreign countries was not before the Council and he would not therefore touch upon it. It might, however, be fairly asked that when vast tracts of land in this country remained unreclaimed and uncultivated for want of labour, it was not good policy to hold out undue encouragement to emigration to foreign countries. But as far as he understood the Bill it did not hold out such encouragement—it sought, as Mr. Ilbert had remarked, to give fair play to all parties, who might come under the operation of the Act. As a native of the country all that he wished to see was that the labourer should be treated as a free agent on the one head, and on the other protected from fraud, misrepresentation and oppression. The newspaper report of the remarks of the speaker as usual is neither correct nor full, but we give below the following from the *Indian Daily News* :

Now it was well known to the Hon'ble Council that the emigrant was an igeorant and illiterate person; he was unable to read the *statement* produced before him, and if he asked the recruiter to read it, that man, if he should be inclined to deceive him, might read as the contents of the *statement* what in fact that statement did not contain, so that at a moment most important to the emigrant when he had to make up his mind he would be almost entirely in the dark as to what the contents of the *statement* might be, or as to the nature of the agreement he might be called upon upon to execute, as to the nature of the life he might be called upon to lead. The Hon'ble Member thought it most important that every facility should be given to the intending emigrant to understand the nature of his undertaking. With this object he proposed that the recruiter should be required to furnish the intending emigrant with a copy of the *statement* so that he might take it to his home, show it to his friends, to the headmen of his village, consult them about it, and then make up his mind. He would then be in a position to know exactly what the nature of his service would be. The Honourable Member had heard some objections taken to his proposal ; in the first place, it had been said that it might impose cost upon the Emigration Agent. Now, the Honourable Member believed that the *statement* would be a printed paper ; and if a few hundred copies of it were struck off, it would add to the cost very little ; it would be merely the cost of the paper and nothing else. Then, the Hon'ble Member was told that his proposal, if accepted, would impose upon the recruiter the necessity of carrying a heavey bag of papers. He did not knew the exact number of emigrants recruited in each district or in each sub-division ; nor had he any knowledge of the exact number of recruiters generally employed in each district, But he could not believe that a recruiter on the average engaged more than a hundred recruits ; and supposing that he engaged one hundred or even two hundred, in that case a bag, filled with two hundred such papers, would not be at all heavy, and if a recruiter were put to a slight inconvenience, the Honourable Member thought that the question, whether the emigrant should not have a fair opportunity of considering his chances and prospects at the very outset of his new career, was of far more importance than the question of the weight of a bag on the back of a recruiter. When he was told that his proposal might impose an obstacle in the way of emigration ; well, he for one could not understand how that would be. If their object was to secure a position to the emigrant, he did not think that providing for that object would be throwing obstacles in the way of emigration. The more intelligently and knowingly the emigrant acted, the better for the cause of emigration. It had been pointed out to the Honourable Member that in section 37 there was a provision that a copy of the agreement, when executed, should be furnished to the emigrant ; but that was an after stage ; it was when the agreement had been executed, when it would be too late for the emigrant, on seeing it, to change his mind, supposing he wished to do so. It was the Honourable Member's object to secure to the intending emigrant an opportunity to understand his real position before he made up his mind for the service ; and he humbly conceived that the proposal, when he had submitted to the Council, was calculated to attain that object. On those grounds, the Honourable Member would move the amendment.

Mr. Quinton opposed the motion and Mr. Ilbert gave a qualified support to him.

The motion on being put to the vote was at first declared to be lost, but on the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal asking for a division, the following result was given :—

AYES.	NOES.
Hon. Syud Ameer Ali	Hon. Robert Miller
Hon. Maharaja Luchmessur Sing	Hon. T. M. Gibbon
	Hon. J. W. Quinton
Hon. Kristodas Pal	Hon. H. J. Reynolds
Hon. H. S. Thomas	Hon. Sir A Colvin
Hon. Doorgachurn Law	Hon. C. P. Ilbert
Hon. W. W. Hunter	Lt-Genl T. F. Wilson
Hon. T. C. Hope	Hon J. Gibbs
Hon. Sir Stewart Baley	H. E. the Commander-in-Chief
H. E. the President	
Ayes—*Nine.*	Noes—*Nine.*

His Excellency the President then gave his casting vote in favor of the amendment, and it was declared to be carried.

It is superfluous for us to observe that were it not for the kindly and powerful support of the Viceroy it would have been lost. So the opportunity which the poor emigrant would now have to consult his friends and relatives about his new career before he made up his mind was entirely due to the generous interposition of His Excellency.

The same member proposed two other amendments to the following effect :

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal in moving his second amendment, that in section 36 after the words, "and term of service," the words, "and the remuneration," be inserted, said that his object in moving it was that when a man expatriates himself from his own country, and goes to another, he ought to know what he might earn there. The Bill did not contain any provision which would give him that information. He thought that it was important that the Bill should distinctly provide that the intending emigrant should know, even approximately, the remuneration he might receive.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert was quite willing to accept the amendment which was accordingly put and carried.

The Hon'ble Kristdas Pal then moved his third amendment, that for clause (b) of his section 83 the following clause should be substituted :—"B fails to give a true copy of the statement with which he is provided under section 26 to any person whom he invites to emigrate "

The amendment was put and carried.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Raja of Pittapur	13	4	0
Dr. N. K. Chattopadhya, Hydrabad	3	4	0
Poran Kosa Pillay Esq., Bezvada	3	8	0
Deputy Commissioner, Debrughur	9	0	0
Treasurer N. B. S. R. Saidpur	5	8	0
Hurihur Indir Shahi, Tirhoot	13	4	0
Secy. Mymensingh, Sahitya Samiti	10	0	0
Secy. Bar Liberary, Arrah	13	4	0
Babu Bama Churn Mullick, Shahabad	5	0	0
,, Chunder Sekhar Banerjea, Kendrapara	1	12	0
,, Jadab Chunder Chuckerbutty, Cooch Behar	4	8	0
,, Bunshee Dhur Roy, Moorshedabad	13	4	0
,, Nanak Chand Roy Bahadoor, Delhi	13	4	0
,, Nobokissen Mukerjea, Tezpore	5	0	0
,, Kallyprosunno Bannerjea, Narainpore	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Bose, Burdwan	20	0	0
,, Ghonesham Banerjea, Kurseong	13	4	0
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,, Monwar Das, Bagooserai	6	10	0
,, Hurrokally Mukerjea, Khoolna	13	4	0
,, Gour Chunder Sen, Cuttack	8	4	0
,, Gobind Chunder Bysak, Secy Bramonbariah School	3	8	0
,, Doorga Churn Bhattacharjea Debrughur	6	10	0
,, Soseevoson Ukil, Koshtia	6	10	0
,, Radhanath Roy, Cuttack	13	4	0
,, Grish Chunder Ghose, Rai Bahadur Hooghly	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—12*th December* 1883.

General,—6th Decr,—Mr E H Ruddock, Magte and Colr. Rajshahye, reported his return from furlough on 1st inst.

Mr J C Veasey to act temply as Magte and Colr, Burdwan, from date he assumed charge.

7th Decr,—Mr C T Metcalfe, C S I, Magte and Colr, Patna, to be an Addnl Comr in the Patna Divn for three months, from date he assumes charge of his office

Mr C H Vowell to act as Magte and Colr, Patna, in the second grade, during absence, on deputn, of Mr C T Metcalfe, C S I.

Mr F H B Skrine, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Moorshedabad, leave for two months from 10th inst, or subsequent date.

8th Decr,—Baboo Sitanath Mookerjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Dinagepore, leave for seven weeks, from 1st Decr 1883, or subsequent date.

Baboo Futickchunder Das to act as Sub-Depy Colr, Dinagepore, during absence of Baboo Sitanath Mookerjee,

Mr G K Lyon, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, leave for fourteen days, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Hemchunder Mittra, Sub-Depy Colr Bongong, Jessore, leave for six months, in extension of leave granted 6th Febry last.

Mr A W Paul, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs, on special duty, return from leave on forenoon of 12th ult,

Mr L C Abbott, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months,

Mr T M Kirkwood, Dist and Sess Judge, Mymensingh, to act as Dist and Sess Judge Moorshedabad, during absence of Mr A J R Bainbridge.

11th Decr,—Mr A Manson, Offg Magte and Colr, Chittagong, furlough for eight months, from date in Febry next he may avail himself of it.

In modification of order of 22nd Octr last, Mr G J B T Dalton to act in the second grade of Magtes and Colrs in Dinnagepore.

Baboo Hurrokali Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Khoolna, leave for 24 days, from 10th Sepr to 11th Octr last, both days inclusive.

Police,—10th Decr,—Mr J P Sneyd, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted temply to 24 Perghs, from date he joined that dist.

Ecclesiastical,—6th Decr,—The Rev W Ulyat, Junr Chapln of St Paul's Cathedral, and Chapln of the Presidency Jail, to be Chapln of Dacca, from date he may join his apptmt.

The Rev T B Speedy to be Chapln of Dum-Dum from 30th ult.

11th Decr,—The Rev A G A Roberts, Chapln of Dacca, furlough for thirteen months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Registration,—5th Decr,—Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Mogni, Rural Sub-Regtr of Bahera, in Durbhunga, is transfd to Madhubani, in the same dist, vice Moulvi Ishanali Khan, decd.

Munshi Ram Prosad Lal, Offg Rural Sub-Regtr of Madhubani, in Durbhunga, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Bahera, in the same dist, vice Moulvi Mahomed Adbul Mogni, transfd.

11th Decr—Baboo Kamala Kumud Mukerjee, on probn for six months, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Uluberiah, in Howrah, from 1st Jany, 1884, from which date the Sub-Divnl Officer of Uluberiah will cease to be in charge of the Registration Office.

Education—10th Dec—Mr. H. H. Locke, Principal, Govt School of Art, Calcutta, has been granted by H. M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months

11th Dec—Baboo Radhanath Ray, Joint Insptr of Schools Orissa Divn, leave for three months.

Baboo Madhusudan Ray, Depy Insptr of Schools, Cuttack, to act as Jt Insptr of Schools, Orissa Divn, during absence of Baboo Radhanath Ray.

Medical—3rd Dec—Surg-Maj G. King, Supdt of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta and Govt Quinologist, returned to duty on the forenoon of 23rd Octr, 1883.

5th Dec—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee of Management of the charitable dispensary a Horishpore, in the island of Sundeep, Noakholly :—

Munshi Khorshed Alum Chowdhry, Zemindar.

Munshi Mahomed Mean, Talookdar.

Munshi Chand Meah, Zemindar.
Munshi Ahmed Ali, Zemindar.
Baboo Ram Chandra Dass, Pleader.
Baboo Jagabandhu Banerjee, Pleader.
Baboo Kali Kumar Guha, Naib of Courjon's Estate.
Baboo Prassanna Kumar Dass, Mooktear.
Baboo Ishan Chundra Biswas, Sub-Inspr of Police.
Moulvie Reazuddin, Talookdar.
Munshi Mahamed Syed Meah.
Baboo Basanta Singh.
Baboo Khettra Mohan Guha, Talookdar.
The Munsif of Sundeep, Secretary.

10 h Dec—The services of Apothy J F Mills, Steward of the Presidency Genl Hospl, at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Milty Dept.

Municipal—5th Dec—The Lieut-Govr apprves the election by the Comr, of the Kandi Municipality, in Moorshedabad, of Baboo Nogendronath Gupta to be their Vice-Chairman, vice Baboo Mohendranarain Singh, resigned.

7th Dec—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Muktagacha Municipality in Mymensing :—

Raja Surja Kant Achargy, Baboo Amritanarian Achargy Chowdry, and Baboo Kadernath Achargy Chowdry.

Road Cess—5th Dec—Baboo Manikclall Paul to be a member and Vice-Chairman of the Pubna Dist Road Committee, vice Baboo Shamachurn Chatterjee, transfd.

Mr A W Mac Donnel is re-apptd to be Vice Chairman of the Branch Road Committee of Serajgunge, in Pubna.

6th Dec—Mr F R Byng to be a member of the Mozufferpore Dist Road Committee.

Notification—11th Dec—The following statement shows the allotment of forlough to Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service during the first half of the year 1884 :—

Total number of Civil Servants serving under the Government of Bengal	205
Twenty per cent of this number	41
Deduct number of officers now absent on furlough	25
Deduct also furloughs recently granted ..	2
Number of furloughs at present available ...	14

Number of furloughs which may be expected to be available by the return of the following officers during the months of January, February, and March 1884 :—

Mr L C Abbott and Mr H J H Fasson, Jany 1884 ...	2
Mr F H Pellew, Feby 1884	1
Mr R F Rampini, Mr W H Page, and Mr D B Allen, March 1884	3
Total number of furloughs which may be expected to be available before the 1st April 1884 ...	20

Judicial Department—8th Dec—The following gentlemen to be Hony Magte for the Sudder Bench in Mymensing, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class :—

Baboo Shoshi Kumar Dutt, Baboo Guru Charan Chakravarti, Baboo Ratnamani Gupta, Baboo Kalinarain Sanyal, Baboo Eshanchundra Chakravarti, Baboo Kalisankar Guha, Baboo Anathbandhu Guha, and Mr T A Donough.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Asst Magte and Colr, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the first class.

11th Dec—Baboo Purnachunder Ghose, Munsif of Khuruckdea Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Depy Colr under Act 1, (B C) of 1879.

Mr F H Barrow, jt Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec. 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Nilmoney Dass to be a Munsif in Burdwan, and to be ordinarily stationed at Raneegunge.

Baboo Bhubanmohun Gangooly, Secd Munsif of Bhanga, in Fureedpore, is temply vested with the powers of a Judge, of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of the suits cognizable by such a court up to the value of Rs 50, during absence of Baboo Sarodaprosad Chatterjee.

Baboo Kedareswar Moitro, BL, to act as a Munsif of Furreedpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Bhanga, during absence of Baboo Sarodaprosad Chatterjee.

Babdo Rajanikant Mukerjee, BL, to act as a Munsif in Tipperah, and to be ordinarily stationed at Kusba, from date he joined his apptmts, vice Baboo Gopi Krishna Mookerjee, on leave

Baboo Rajkrishna Benerjee, MA. BL, to act as a Munsif in Mymensingh, and to be ordinarily stationed at Pingnah, from date he joined his apptmt, vice Baboo Khettromohun Mittra on leave.

Mr R B Pope, Offg jt Magte and Depy Colr, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is vested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in sec 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Leave of Absence to Munsif—7th Dec—Baboo Nilmadhub Banerjea, late Munsif of Ranchi, in Lohardugga, on transfer to South Putteah, in Chittagong, leave for one month, from date he was relieved at Ranchi.

Notification—3rd Dec—Under sec 5 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), the Lieut-Govr appts Mr A W Mackie, Offg jt Magte and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, to be a Sub Judge.

Jail Department—5th Dec— Surg E Bovill made over charge of the Jessore Jail to Surg D W D Comins in forenoon of 29th Nov, 1883.

6th Dec 1883—Mr E W Payne made over charge of the Alipore and Russa Jails to Lieut-Col R Beadon on the afternoon of 1st Dec, 1883.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting of the landed classes of Bengal and Behar will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 29th December, at 3 P. M., for further consideration of the Bengal Tenancy Bill with a view to determine what further measures should be taken in regard to it.

KRISTODAS PAL,
Secretary, Central Committee.

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Orders and subscriptions for 1884 *should be at once remitted.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Model Huzoor or Justice Murdered. A Tale in Babu-English. Cloth Re. 1-5, Boards 1-0, Postage 2 As. B. Banerjee & Co., 25, Cornwalli's Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

The third edition of the English portion of the Vyavastha Darpana is just out of press. The work in this edition is much enlarged and improved by the late author adding numerous decisions of the Privy Council, the Sudder and Supreme Courts, and the present High Courts, as well as inserting several useful texts, remarks and notes. The price is Rs. 14 per copy. Gentlemen wishing to buy the book are requested to apply to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. or to the Publishers No. 70, Jaunbazar Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1883. DINNONATH SIRCAR, Publisher.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

The Law classes of the Presidency College will be opened during the ensuing session as before.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.
Calcutta, the 7th December 1883.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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The stone to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring of two inches in diameter, the work to progress uniformly to completion up to the 31st March 1885.

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Any further information may be had on application.

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(সচিত্র—রহস্য-মূলক নীতিগর্ভ নবন্যাস।)

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To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 251 of 1880 (wherein Janokeynauth Roy is Plaintiff and Sreemntty Khettermoney Dassee and Nilmadhub Bose are defendants) and dated the 12th August 1880 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room at the Court house on Saturday the 22nd day of December next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned immoveable properties.

Lot No. 7.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house No. 75, Beadon Street (formerly No. 77, Nyanchund Dutt's Street) Simlah in the Town of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land there-unto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation three biggahs eleven chittacks be the same a little more or less and which premises are butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee formerly, belonging to Nilmoney Mitter deceased, on the South partly by the public road called Nyan Chund Dutt's Street partly by the house and premises of Sumbhoo Chunder Dutt formerly belonging to Rotton Chunder Dutt partly by the land and tank belonging to the estate of Promothonauth Dey and Aushootoss Dey and partly by the dwelling house of Hullodhur Bysack formerly belonging to Gunganarain Bysack, on the East partly by the house and premises belonging to the said estate of Promothonauth Dey and Aushootoss Dey and partly by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjea formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter and on the West partly by the dwelling house and premises of Sreenauth Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose formerly belonging to Madhub Chunder Bose partly by the house and premises of Birressur Dutt and partly by the dwelling house and premises of Bholanauth Bannerjee formerly belonging to Ramnidhee Bannerjee.

Lot No. 8.—All that piece or parcel of land containing about two Cattahs situate in Beadon Street in Calcutta and now—forming a part of the said house and premises No. 75 Beadon Street and lying to the south of the southern wall of the said house and separating the same from Beadon Street and which piece of land was purchased from the Municipal Commissioners of Caicntta.

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AUSHOOTOSS DHUR.
Plaintiff's Atty. Calcutta,
High Court, Original Side.
28th November 1883.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS.
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Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

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Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Aige next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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